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Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

HEAVY GOLD PURCHASES BY AMERICA

ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY

Will Merely Hold Debate On White Paper

Communal Award Excluded From Agenda

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

The Executive Committee of the All-Parties' Conference have issued the following letter of invitation to representative men and women all over the country to attend the Conference which is to be held some time next month:—

"There is general agreement among men of all shades of opinion in India, as to the fundamental defects in the White Paper proposals. It is felt that, at this juncture, it is necessary to make it clear that the country will not be satisfied with the White Paper proposals unless they were modified in the essential directions desired by progressive opinion in the country.

"It is, therefore, proposed to call a Conference of representative men of all parties all over India some time in the month of February 1934. It may be mentioned that at this conference, the Communal Award and the questions arising therefrom will be excluded from consideration. Similarly what action should be taken, if the minimum political demands on which there is general agreement are not conceded, will also be outside the purview of this conference.

BASIC IDEA OF CONFERENCE.

"The Executive Committee decided after great deliberation, to exclude these questions from the agenda not only in the interests of attaining a greater measure of unanimity, but also because it was thought that individuals representing different organisations would be thus free to advocate any solution of these questions on lines they thought best in their own organisations respectively, the basic idea of the Conference being to concentrate on the constitutional and political aspects of the White Paper proposals and to demand necessary modifications therein in the directions on which evidently there is agreement in the country and to make it clear that the White Paper proposals as they stand cannot have, and will not have, the approval of the Indian public.

"The Executive Committee are anxious to make this Conference as representative as possible and to that end they have decided to invite the co-operation of men of all political parties in the country. The Committee earnestly requests you to make it convenient to attend the Conference on the dates to be notified hereafter and request your active co-operation in making the Conference a success. The Committee will be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience."—A. P.

Cotton Treaty And India's Status

Will Indo-Jap. Pact Debate Be Allowed In Assembly?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The negotiation of a direct treaty between India and Japan which has just concluded is characterised in responsible circles here as a constitutional gain to India.

The conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Treaty, it is pointed gives an added meaning to the Fiscal Autonomy Convention which, as hitherto understood, has only meant that, whenever the Government of India and the Legislature agree, the Secretary of State shall not interfere. The Convention did not mean that India would have the right to negotiate a direct treaty.

Now, however, not only has India negotiated such a treaty but her delegates would initial it along with the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary and if His Majesty's Government accepts the treaty, as concluded in India, it would give a new meaning to the Convention and would be a constitutional gain to India.

WHO CAN SIGN TREATY.

As regards the point whether the signing of the treaty in London would detract from the constitutional status of India, which point was raised by the adjournment motion given notice of by Mr. B. Das Member of the Assembly, the position is clear. The treaty, it is pointed out can be entered into only by His Majesty's Government through a plenipotentiary appointed for the purpose. Neither the Viceroy nor anyone else in India possessed such plenipotentiary power.

There is, of course, nothing to prevent His Majesty's appointing as his plenipotentiary the Viceroy or Sir Joseph Bhore or any other person and if a person were so appointed treaty could be signed in India, but the constitutional position to-day is that only His Majesty's plenipotentiary can sign a treaty and wheather the formality is observed in London or India is a matter that would depend on His Majesty's pleasure.

WILL DEBATE BE ALLOWED.

If the debate is held in the Assembly some interesting light may be thrown by official spokesmen on this aspect of the question but as to whether adjournment motion is admissible under the rules is being examined as under the rules the Assembly cannot discuss matters relating to foreign relations of His Majesty. At any rate even if the adjournment motion is disallowed the matter would be referred to in the course of the debate on the tariff bill.—A. P.

INDIAN CHESS CHAMPION

Will Give Demonstration Of Simultaneous Play Against 40 Players

Mr. Sultan Khan, the well-known Indian Chess Master is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 18th instant from England. It is not definitely known how long he will be able to stay in Bombay. He has, however, kindly consented to give a display of simultaneous Chess play against about 30 or 40 players in Bombay.

As Sunday the 21st instant is the nearest suitable day, after his arrival, for holding the function, it will come off on that day, provided the Chess Master finds time to stay here till then. It is after a number of years that Bombay is having such a function. Those who wish to avail themselves of this unique opportunity of joining in the simultaneous display will, therefore, apply to Mr. R. V. Lhase, Public Debt Office, Old Building, Imperial Bank of India or the Honorary Secretary Beaman Chess Club, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. The entrance fee for the players will be Rupee one.

Rise In Dollar To Be Checked

Latest Purchase Of £500,000

Special Cable

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is disclosed that America has been buying gold on a large scale in London market for the past few days.

It is reported that she took the whole of a million sterling offered to-day, and purchased even larger quantities during several recent days.

The reason has not been divulged officially, but it is surmised that the object is the checking of the present rising tendency of the dollar.

JAWAHARLAL FOR CALCUTTA

ALLAHABAD Jan. 13

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proposes to leave for Calcutta with his wife for her medical examination, as advised by Dr. B. C. Roy on January 15. Panditji may pay a flying visit to Santiniketan to see Dr. Tagore.—United Press.

Report Of Jawaharlal's Impending Arrest Discredited

No Immediate Action Contemplated Though His Movements Are Closely Watched

From Our Special Representative.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The report of the probable early arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru lacks confirmation in Delhi. It is true that the movements and speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal are being watched closely both by the Provincial Government concerned and by the Central Government; but it is generally believed here that it is for any Provincial Government which feels that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has definitely transgressed the law to take an initiative in the matter.

No immediate action is yet in contemplation.

AGA KHAN AT ISMAILI BANK

H. H. the Aga Khan accompanied by Lady Aga Khan and Prince Ali visited the Ismaili Cooperative Bank on Friday afternoon. Photo shows His Highness, Lady Aga Khan and Prince Ali with some of the Directors of the Bank

EARTHQUAKE IN MADRAS

Pedestrians Knocked Down And People In Bed Thrown Out Of Cot

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

An earthquake shock lasting one minute was felt at 2/50 this morning at Sivakasi, Ramnad District. The people awakened by the tremour evacuated the houses and collected in the open space.

Pedestrians were knocked down while people sleeping on cots were thrown out.

Reports from Virudhunagar, Sattur and Srivilliputtur, besides several neighbouring villages, show that such shocks were felt in those places.

A Hindu procession at Srivilliputtur felt the shock and everybody became so nervous that they dispersed.

Some walls are reported to have collapsed.—A.P.

JAWAHARLAL'S "VITRIOLIC ATTACK"

Chagla Defends All-Party Conference

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

"I must confess my utter inability to understand or appreciate the venomous and vitriolic attack that Pandit Jawaharlal had made on the proposed All-Parties' Conference," says Mr. Chagla in a statement to the press:—

"I entirely agree with him that the White Paper is worthy only of the waste-paper basket. But, is there any harm in all parties uniting in saying so?

"It, indeed, requires a very powerful imagination to believe that to attack and repudiate the White Paper would be in the interest of British Imperialism and harmful to the country

"If this conference were to meet only to pat the R.T.C. delegates on the back and merely to suggest amendments within the scheme of the White Paper, I agree it would be a futile and even a dangerous proceeding. But if its function is to rouse the country from the apathy into which it has at present fallen, and to carry on an educative propaganda telling the people of the political imposture which is sought to be imposed upon it, I should expect Pandit Jawaharlal to come and help us instead of issuing bulls of ex-communication from the Allahabad Vatican.—A. P.

Rouse Social Consciousness

Mr. R. P. Masani On Bombay's Five-Fold Problem

Governor Urges Determined Efforts To Study Civic Problems And Solve Them

"If the city is to be truly great, she must be rich in citizens, strong in their strength, and great in greatness of their conception of the civic ideal. The development of the intellectual, aesthetic and moral faculties of the citizens is, indeed the most important and inspiring function of the Municipality. The only title on which a Government can rely for the tenure of its power is the quality of the service which it renders to the people.

But what a poor record of such service it presents. How few and deficient are our primary and secondary schools and how little have we got in the country to show corresponding to the educational activities of the great cities of the world in respect of evening schools, university extension courses and popular lectures on scientific, literary and historic subjects for the enlightenment of the adult population."

With these words Mr. R. P. Masani delivered the first lecture in the "Bombay Looks Ahead Series," entitled "The Social function of Municipal government" on Saturday evening at Nagpada Neighbourhood House under the chairmanship of the Governor of Bombay.

Lord Brabourne, in introducing the speaker of the evening, said:

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

I am sure it is a matter of some urgency at this period in the history of Bombay that an effort should be made to mobilise all the best brains among her citizens to consider what can be done by taking thought to shape that her future development is on the right lines, and indeed to ensure that there is development and progress and not stagnation, or possibly even loss of ground.

As you say, Sir, the unfortunate political struggles of the last few years have held up progress, and where so much attention has been devoted to politics the equally urgent need for the study of social and economic questions has tended to be neglected. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as Bombay is faced with specially severe difficulties at this moment. Not only has she been affected by the economic depression which has smitten the whole world alike, but in her case its effects have been made more serious by problems peculiarly her own, such as the threat to the trade of her port from the neighbouring ports of Kathiawar and elsewhere, and the threat to her mill industry, on which her prosperity so largely depends, by the growth of the textile industry in other parts of India and even further afield.

NO GROUNDS FOR DESPAIR.

I am sure, however, you will agree with me that these are not grounds for despairing of the future. This is not the first time that Bombay has been faced with serious problems and threats to her prosperity. Her present difficulties, therefore, should rather serve as a call for a determined effort to study conscientiously the problems presented and to work unitedly for their solution. Perhaps one of the first necessities to secure this end is to arouse the interest of all the thinking citizens of Bombay in the problems of the City and in the steps to be taken to secure their solution.

For that purpose I am sure few instruments could be so effective as a series of lectures such as the Nagpada Neighbourhood House is now inaugurating. Such conscious effort to arouse effective interest in the social and economic problems of the city is perhaps even more necessary in Bombay than elsewhere in view of the fact that such a large proportion of the population—employers and labourers alike—do not regard the city as their permanent Home. As a result, civic patriotism and pride tend in times of difficulty to be dormant unless an active effort is made to stimulate them to their full development.

STRONG TEAM OF LECTURERS.

I congrtulate you, Sir, on the very strong team of lecturers which you have got together. I am sure there could not have been a better choice than Mr. Masani for the opening lecture of the series. His wide and prolonged study of questions connected with Municipal government and his interesting writings on this matter have, I am sure, made him peculiarly competent to deal with the subject he has chosen for his lecture to us to-night. I do not propose to detain you by making a detailed reference to the other lecturers, but in view of the special interest that the Bombay Government is at present devoting to the problem of waifs and strays and juvenile offenders, I hope I may, without making any invidious distinction, make a special reference to the peculiar interest with which I shall look forward to Miss Davis' lecture on "Bombay's responsibility to its children."

WISHING SUCCESS TO SERIES.

I do not think I should now detain you longer from the pleasure of hearing Mr. Masani, beyond wishing this series of lectures every success and hoping that the interest it arouses will equal and even surpass that aroused by the previous excellent series, and thanking Dr. Mansharot and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House for the trouble they have taken in organising them.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE

Mr. R. P. Masani then delivered the lecture, in the course of which he state that the pre-occupation of the people of Bombay with political problems during the last five years had been such that the question of municipal reform had received scant attention. But constitutions and franchises do not in themselves secure an efficient or beneficent government. The population itself must be equipped and strengthened for the perfection and efficient working of the machinery.

The growing unrest in the country is not likely to be allayed with the inauguration of the White Paper Scheme. We are living in a period when the foundations of the entire social structure, nay, the very foundations of human thought, are being rebuilt. If Bombay is looking ahead, her citizens must pay heed to the social wrongs long unredressed, social adjustments long delayed and social justice long denied.

Facing specifically the topic of the hour, Mr. Masani asked the question, "Has not all municipal work and policy a social side? In the performance of its functions is not a municipality concerned directly or indirectly with men and women, their health, convenience, comfort and well-being? What else could all its legitimate

(Continued on page 7)

You will surely admire him

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CHILDSTAR OF INDIAN SCREEN

Master MOHAN

for his best performance in

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MARATHI MUSICAL TALKIE

Bhakta Pralhad

SUPPORTED BY

Miss RATNAPRABHA, Miss SHAKUNTALA

Mr. SLAVI, VASANT PEHELWAN.

Music at its best—Dialogues Heart-Rending—Settings Gorgeous—Acting Superb—

MADE THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY MAD AFTER THIS PIECE AND HENCE IT IS BEING SHOWN IN ITS

5th GLORIOUS WEEK

at the

MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM

Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Miss ZUBEIDABANU and Master MODAK request the pleasure of your company.

VIA BOX OFFICE

on and from WEDNESDAY, the 17th JANUARY to witness

THEIR MASTERPIECE PICTURE of 1934

Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala

A MAHALAXMI CINETONE Production

at **IMPERIAL CINEMA** LAMINGTON ROAD.

Running this Week

Universal's Thrilling Picture

East of Borneo

A White woman in the land of Cannibals

Featuring

ROSE HOBERT and CHARLES BICKFORD

GLOBE TALKIES

TIME: 5-30, 8, and 10-30. FRI., SAT., and SUN. at 3.

OUR "ID" PROGRAMME, SAROJ'S

GAFIL-MUSAFIR

THOSE LOVING HEARTS YEARNED FOR EACH OTHER

But their worldly bodies tied by religions could not allow them to unite.

A tale of two hearts when Rome was at the summit of glory

NEW THEATRES LTD.'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

Yahoodi-ki-Larki

featuring

RATANBAI, TARA[illegible], SAIGAL, NEWAB, BEG, HAMEED, PAHARI SANYAL, KUMAR.

DELIGHTFUL MUSIC—SPICY DIALOGUES—

SCENIC COINCIDENCES AT THE

MINERVA TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

6th TRIUMPHANT WEEK

The Great Honoured Sati of Hindu Mythology

Though Low by birth, she, by her pure character and devotion carried herself to the land of Lord Shiva

Read the pages of the great Hindu Holy Book—Shivleelamrit on the silver screen of

IMPERIAL CINEMA *Lamington Road*

GANDHARVA CINETONE'S 1ST MUSICAL HINDI TALKIE

MAHANANDA

or

SONG-CELESTIAL

Starring

Miss PADMADEVI, (the Bulbul of Bengal)

supported by MASTER MUBARAK, MADHUKAR GUPTE, RAJA PANDIT, SHANTARAM, KAMALAVATI, SHIRIN BANU.

MELODIOUS MUSIC—SPICY DIALOGUES

Masterly representation of characters

The ancient world-famous Elora Caves with Grand Temple of Lord Shiva

Don't fail to take darshan of Lord Shiva who saved Mahananda from the circle of Births and Deaths

DAILY at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

3RD TRIUMPHANT WEEK.

The Melody of Melodies

will entertain you from

SATURDAY, the 27th JANUARY, 1934

BACK-GROUND MUSIC DUMB MUSIC — VOCAL MUSIC at its best in

SHYAM CINETONE'S 1ST MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

PARTH - KUMAR

(Marathi)

You will say Never before I have heard so heartful and charming music,

BEST CHARACTERIZATION by the well-known screen stars of the day—

It's only after 15 Days more that it will arrive at the

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

For Booking, apply to: SHYAM CINETONE, Kolhapur.

THE CARLTON FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES

DAILY THREE SHOWS 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.

Fox Film Presents

THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE

with

VICTOR JORY LORETTA YOUNG

2A

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America's Radio Favourites

now you can see them on the screen!

MYRT AND MARGE

The big feature comedy with drama, songs and glorious dance numbers.

With Ted Healy, Eddie Foy, Jr., J. Farrell MacDonald, Ray Hedge, Thomas Jackson, Grace Hayes, Trixie Friganza. Directed by Al Boasberg. Produced by Foy Productions, Ltd. Presented by Carl Laemmle. A UNIVERSAL PICTURE.

RESULT OF THE MATCH

In the Match between Quality and Quantity, It is the Quality only That is crowned with success.

That's the Reason—Why

VISHNU CINETONE'S CLASSICAL TALKIE

SURYA KUMARI

has achieved signal success.

From TO-DAY

It steps into—

THIRD Triumphant Week

SNATCH THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE IT AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

The People's Theatre

TIME: 2-45, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 P.M.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers, and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1818).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply:—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderum," Kilpauk, Madras. (1813).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted Free Subscribers for Dr. Dos's "Secrets of Happy Life." Apply:—30|2, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (1699).

See Your Country—Now is the ideal time for you to carry out your projected tours for either business or pleasure purposes. Railway travel is cool and comfortable. The countryside is looking its very best. The All-India Touring Association is at your disposal. You get a rare chance to see Wonderful and Historical Cities of your own country. All for Rs. 150 (One Hundred and Fifty) only. Very attractive low charges for the whole journey of about two months, Food 3 Times a Day, Free Bus Service and all other chief requisites free of costs. Further particulars available from:—The Controller, All-India Touring Association, Bunder Road near Denso Hall, Karachi. (7820).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Brilliant Scholar Lawyer offers Part-time Services:— Tuitions (Higher Mathematics, Law), Drafts, Journalism, Political Memorials, Speeches, Reviews, Oratory, Correspondence, Guiding foreigners, Secretarial, Literary. Apply Post Box 542, Bombay. (1803).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates to Earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered), Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

Candidates desiring Excellent tuitions (Individual, class or Postal) in Actuary Mathematics, College Mathematics and Advocate's (Pleader's) Examination. Write with name and address. Post Box 542, Bombay. For particulars.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted — Influential, Energetic Gentlemen of social position to work as Special Agents of an old established Indian Life Insurance Company in different districts in C.P. on Salary and Commission basis. Apply Box No. 1820, "Bombay Chronicle."

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO SANATANIST ABUSE

My Only Weapon Is Appeal To Reason And Heart Of People

MADRAS, January 12.

Writing in to-day's "Harijan" under the caption "Friendly Discussion always Welcome" Mahatma Gandhi says:—

"During my brief stay in Madras I saw in the papers that a public appeal signed by certain gentlemen was made to me. In it, I was asked to hold a public discussion about untouchability. Later on I received a printed copy of that appeal, with the following opening words typed at the top: "As a man posing to know more, please come out and discuss. Dont say 'no time', no time'. It is shame to say so when your very existence is questioned. World will laugh at you and will mock you". Then folllows this astonishing paragraph:—

"Abandoning all his political activitiee which had really brought him into the lime-light of Indian politics, destroying—for all practical purposes—the great Indian National Congress which had made him its virtual Dictator and blindly entrusted its destiny into his hands and agonising not merely the orthodox Sanathanadharmis but also all lovers of Indian Nationalism in the land, Mahatma Gandhi has, of late, begun a wirlwind propaganda against untouchability and in favour of temple-entry legislation, whereon he has been putting forth his 'ipse dixits' and 'obiter dicta' before the public, not as his own individual views or in the name of Rousseau, Tolstoy, Lenin, etc., but under the banner of Sanathanadharma, Sociology, abstract Justice and so on!"

STUDY OF SHASTRAS.

I hd some such appeal again whilst I was travelling in Nellore District. The telegram inviting me to a discussion says, "It appears to us that you have not understood the Hindu Dharma and have been leading the Hindus astray from the path of true moral and religious life." I was not able to reply these invitations there and then: the last invitation was received at Venkatagiri at 10 o'clock at night. The next day I was to reach Tirupati, near which I was to go to the proposed discussion. I had to be content with sending a verbal message through my host at Tirupati. As to the first invitation, I had sent the message that I was ready to hold a friendly discussion with anybody and to be convinced of my error, if it could be brought home to me. I had to say that by time was limited and that the discussion would only take place, at my decision, wherever it might be for the time being. My limitations I had set forth in these columns times without nuber: 'I am no Sanskrit scholar, but I know sufficient to detect errors in translations that may be given to me. I claim to have read the Shastras to my satisfaction, and I claim to have endeavoured from my youth upwards to put into practice the fundamenatl precepts of the Shastras. Thus I have no hesitation in putting before the public, with the utmost confidence, the conclusions I have reached regarding certain fundamentals of Hnduism.

RESPECC FOR OPPONENTS.

One of the conclusion I have reached is that there is no warrant in the Shastras for untouchability as it is practised to-day. My conclusion is supported by Shastris no less learned than these who challenge my conclusion, and the former claim to be just as good Sanatanists as these who hold the opposite view, but I always believe in regarding opponents with respect and, therefore listening to what they might have to say. I have held discussions with them more than once, and these have resulted in strengthening my convictions. Therefore, whilst I feel that my opinion will not be shaken by any such discussions, I am quite willing to find time for those who would be good enough to suit themselves to my daily engagements. I dare not disturb the programme that has been settled in advance for several months to come.

APPEAL TO HEART.

I have already had discussions with Sanaanists during the tour at several places. If those who write to me directly or indirectly through the press will observe the laws of common courtesy and if they have the desire to find a basis for common work, I have no doubt that there are many points of agreement, even on the question of temple-entry and the proposed legislation. Much misunderstanding can be removed by mutual and friendly discussion. I may mention for the information of the general reader that, as against Sanatanists who are engaged against me and fling all sorts of abuse at me, I frequently meet those who, having understood the central point of my message, have become supporters. I have no weapon with me except the one of an appeal to the reason and heart of the people. The reform that I am advocating can only come through a chahge of heart on the part of millions of Hindus. Therefore, it is in the interest of my mission that I lose not a single opportunity of meeting my opponent, whenever it is possible for me to do so."—A.P.

CAPITATION COMPENSATION

Adjournment Motion In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

When the winter session of the Legislativt Assembly opens on January 24, Sardar Harbans Sing M. L. A., will move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance namely the unsatisfactory nature of decision announced by His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Capitation Tribunal, that is, the inadequate contribution and compensation promised to India therein.

It will be remembered that the adjourment motion was given notice of by Sardar Harbans Singh on December 21 last, to be moved next day. But it was postponed on President's suggestion that in view of the shortness of time available for members to read and digest the report of the tribunal the motion be taken up later.—(United Press.)

OUT TO CAPTURE LOCAL BOARDS

Jubbulpore Congressmen Chalk Out Programme

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 13.

The local congress workers, after capturing the Municipality, have according to a reliable information, decided to contest elections of the District Board, which will take place shortly, the nomination papers of which are to be filled by January 18.

A board consisting of 5 members with Seth Govind Das as its president, has been appointed to choose the candidates on behalf of the Congress Party.—(United Press.)

INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MEMBER

M. L. A. Regrets Schuster's Term Is Not Extended

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Criticising the appointment of of New Finance Member, Mr. S. G. Jog, M.L.A. (Berar) has issued the following statement:—

"I do not at all feel satisfied that a new appointment should have been made at this time when the financial situation in India requires a man with a thorough knowledge of the Indian affairs. The new appointment coming in at this juncture may even have the effect of postponing the establishment of the Reserve Bank, which is a condition precedent to the inauguration of the new Federal Constitution.

"Under the present peculiar circumstances of the country, the extension of Sir George Schuster's term of office till the establishment of the Reserve Bank and the setting up of the new Federal Constitution would have been most justifiable. Sir George knows the Indian situation both in the business world and in the legislature very well, and his knowledge and experience would have been a great asset to the country. On many questions in the Standing Finance Committee meetings, Sir George supported Indian aspirations"—United Press.

Agaratala, Jan. 13.—Two squadrons of State Infantry left Agaratala for Sunderbans to join His Highness the Maharaja of Tipera and party who are shortly going there on a hunting excursion. It is understood the excursion being over, H. H. the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur and Party will start for Agartala.—United Press.

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Increased Selling In New Yo rk Cotton

FEDERAL AGENCIES SELLING

Excellent Demand For Spot Cotton

OPERATORS AWAIT BANK LEAD BILL

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular anticipating possible reaction. Prices advanced on spot houses buying but later declined on unfavourable Liverpool cables. The market opened at a decline of 4 points with May delivery quoted 11.02. There was increased selling pressure which depressed prices by 11 points and the market reached the lowest level of the day. At this level there was increased buying by trade interests which steadily wiped off the decline and a net rise of two points was recorded. Thus the market reached the highest level of the day during the early part of the afternoon when there was again renewed selling pressure. Federal Agencies were selling freely which in conjunction with profit taking caused a steady decline in prces. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 12 pints. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 11.05c.

The New Orleans' cotton futures market also ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.78 c.

There was a reactionary feeling in the market as professional operators are inclined to await the result of the Bankhead Bill which deals with the control of ginning of the American Cotton crop next season to nine million bales only. After a teady rise during the past few days, the market was subject to a natural reaction. Thus the present reaction due to long liquidation is likely to improve the technical situation of the market and any important decline from the present level is likely to induce fresh support which will give prices from any material decline

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with a steady but quiet tone. There was a moderate Continental and Bombay buying confined to distant positions which met with realising and local selling. Later on there was long liquidation little straddle selling and some trade calling. Easier New York opening advices also helped the decline and the market closed quiet at a net decline of 6 to 4 points. Middling American Cotton on spot closed unchanged at 5.84d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy with increased selling pressure. January delivery closed at a decline of 14 points at 4.76 while March declined 4 points to 4.73 and May delivery also lost 4 points to 4.76.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered long liquidation in Egyptian cotton futures. Sakels declined nine to three points while Uppers closed at a loss of 8 to 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled steady with a good enquiry for distant deliveries. Sakels closed a rise of 5 to 20 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 5to 9 points.

BULLISH UNDERTONE

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., state:—

Yesterday there was a slight setback on profit taking and some selling for Government account which was however well absorbed by trade buying. It is generally expected the Administration will make an announcement next week in connection with its monetary policy; meantime the belief that stabilisation is not far away is causing a bullish undertone in all markets though speculators are still acting cautiously pending developments.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May highest 11.08 plus 2 at 1.27 p.m.; lowest 10.95 minus 11 at 10.18 a.m.

Liverpool May highest 5.64 at 10.3 a.m. lowest 5.57 at 3.55 p.m.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Tone reactionary. Fair amount general profit taking, Offtake quieter. Market awaits outcome hearing on Bankhead Bill

Liverpool: Locals inclined to be reactionary. Further investments distant months. Bullish.

New York: Market reacted under selling credited Federal Agencies and profit taking.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables.

New York: Liquidation caused by doubts about outcome proposed ginning legislation; prefer buying on decline only.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Heavy realising met with good demand.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Profit taking and Government selling against options easily absorbed by trade buying, tendency unchanged with excellent demand for actual.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in December at 350,000 bales.

The average consumption per working day during December was 19,400 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 12.

March 1934	10.78—11
May 1934	10.95—11
July 1934	11.08—12
October 1934	11.29—10
December 1934	11.43—12
Spot	11.05—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 12.

January 1934	10.70—07
March	10.78—06
Spot	10.78—06

NEW YORK
New York, Jan. 12.

New York 10-55 a.m.—

March	10.86
May	11.03
July	11.17

New York Noon Call—

March	10.88
May	11.04
July	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Jan. 12.

Days' receipts at all U.S. Ports 19,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool. Jan. 12.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
January 1934		5.59—06
February 1934		5.58—05
March 1934	5.63	5.57—06
April 1934		5.57—05
May 1934	5.62	5.57—05
June 1934		5.57—05
July 1934		5.57—05
August 1934		5.57—05
September		5.57—05
October 1934		5.58—05
November 1934		5.59—05
December 1934		5.61—04
January 1935		5.61—05
Middling spot		5.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool. Jan. 12.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1934	8.21
March 1934	8.11
May 1934	8.07
July 1934	8.04
October 1934	7.95
November 1934	7.95
F.G.F. Spot	8.53

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool. Jan. 12.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.50
Fine (good staple)	4.65
Superfine (good staple)	4.80
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.75
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.90
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.05
BENGAL—	
Good	3.86
Fine	3.96
Superfine	4.06
SCINDE—	
Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 12

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 19 Jan/Feb sellers

Barle ta Russo, parcels 18/6 Jan Feb buyers.

South Australian parcels 22/3 Jan./Feb. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 12

Java Sugar Fine White Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta per cwt 5/4-1/2 Jan./March sellers

C & F Bombay per cwt. 6/1-1/2 Jan./Mar. sellers.

C & F Karachi per cwt 6/1-1/2 Jan./Mar. sellers

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 13.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ p.c. G P N Sett.	82	15	0
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	82	15	0
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett.	99	0	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	1	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	13	0
4 p.c. 1915/55 Cash	113	14	0

TAXFREE.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106	0	0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95	4	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101	5	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4½ p.c. 1955/60	105	12	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	10	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106	0	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	4	0
6½ p.c. 1936 TB	108	8	0

CORPORATION LOANS.
(TAXABLE).

4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	12	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93	0	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

Note—3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/1/6 and reached the highest level at Rs. 83/2/6 while the lowest price recorded was Rs. 82/12. Business for 1st February settlement commenced to-day and was done at 1/32 discount.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/May	199½	202	198½	199¼
Oomra D&J	180 3/4	181 30¼	178½	178½
Oomra March	181	182½	178 3/4	178 3/4
Oomra May		182	183¼	179½ 179½
Bengal D/J		143½	144½	143½ 143½
Bengal March		147½	147½	146½ 146½
Bengal May		151	151	150 150

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—March 30, May 13 July 0.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A/May 198, Liverpool May 5.54 Rs. 43¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A/May 198, New York May 10.95 Rs. 41½ at Cross Rate 9.08-5/8.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan. 12.

SAKELS:—	
January	14.99+09
March	15.01+05
May	15.09+11
July	15.23+16
November	15.39+20
ASH:—	
February	11.34+07
April	11.41+05
October	11.58+09
December	11.65+09

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 13

The local silver market ruled steady to-day on improved buying influenced by better Shanghai advice. Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1.4-3/16 with a steady tone. he turnover of the business was moderate and the market displayed good undertone.

The gold market also exhibited better feeling on private reports of France quoted at 82.95 after official closing at 83.03. There was some covering by local operators which improved prices.

Ready Silver	54-6-0
February Settlement	54-9-0
March Settlement	57-6-0
Ready Gold	31-7-0
February Settlement	31-7-9
March Settlement	31-9-0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 12.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/8

TONE:—Silver Market is steady.
Gold Bars Fine per oz: .. £6/7/2

NEW YORK SILVER

New York Jan. 12.

Spot Silver	44-3/8 plus 3/8
January	44.90 plus 65c.
March	45.30 plus 65c.

Tone:—Firm.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 13

T. T. on London.—	
Previous Close	1.4-1/8
To-day's Opening	1.4-3/16
Today's Clos e	1.4-3/16

6 months 2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p. cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 13.

In sympathy with a decline of 11 points in New York futures the local cotton futures market opened quiet at Rs. 196/8 for F G M G Broach April/May delivery. There was marked absence of any buying to-day in the market and prices ruled easy on heavy long liquidation by bazar operators. Prices declined to Rs 195/12 and the market displayed weak undertone. Yesterday Broach cotton reached the highest level of Rs 202 and to-day with a fall of 11 points in New York, the decline in the local market was overdone which attracted some short covering at the decline and prices improved to Rs 196/8.

Liverpool market opened at a declin eof 6 points and later on was quoted 4 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	.....	197/8
Oomra D/J	.....	177/4
Oomra March	.....	177/8
Oomra May	.....	178/8
Bengal D/J	.....	141/-
Bengal March	.....	143/12
Bengal May	.....	146/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan. 13.

	Extra Spr-fine	sup. fine	f.g.	good
M.G.				
Bengal U.P	151	148	145	141
Punjab	151	148	145	141
Rajputana	151	148	145	141
Oomra No. 3	182	179	177	174 ...
C.P. No. 1	195	182	190	187 ...
C.P No. 2	188	185	183	180 ...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Jan. 13

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	150
Bengal F.G.	...	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	172	192
Nagpur Savner Fine	172	191
Yeotmal Fine	169	184
Arvi Fine	169	185
Ellichpur Fine	169	185
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169	179
Khamgaon Fine	169	179
Mulkapur Fine	165	174
Khandesh Fine	162	171
Muthia F.G.	152	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	167	171
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	167	182
Broach Fine	182	...
Punjab/American		205
Punjab/American mix		198
Cambodia	242	...
Miraj/Sangli	172	...
Compta Good	177	...
Busoga	317	...
Kampala	322	...
Manza	...	297

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Receipts into Bombay—
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2296	91229
Central India	814	47361
Barsi and Nagar	1663	63063
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1570	17798
Berar	1377	125846
Central Provinces	424	27428
Total Oomras	8144	372725
Dholera	113	6383
N.W. Provinces	...	4465
Rajputana	38	7397
Sind-Punjab	568	47126
Broach	1221	15806
Coompta & Dharwar	82	7494
Westerns-Northerns	...	3276
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinevelly and Cambodia		4935
Persian	...	493
American	1007	17986
Egyptian & African	95	46131
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	11268	534241

Exports from Bombay—
1st Sept. to 11th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	993	154608
Japan & China	250	80475
Coast Ports	...	7192
Up-country by Rail	...	44944
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	1600
Total	1243	288819

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 13th day of January, 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.
April-May 1934.

(B.T.)	
10-30	Rs. 197/8
12-30	Rs. 196/8
2-30	Rs. 196/8
4-30	Rs. 197/8
5-0	Rs. 197/12
April/May:—	
Highest	198/-
Lowest	195/12
Settlement Rate	197/-

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 13.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Ready.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Mar-April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mar-Apr.

B C. RATE.—
New/York Banks selling T T 263 3/4 Nominal
Banks selling T T 261 3/4 Nominal.
Banks buying T T 260 1/2 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 622 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 632 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 60 1/4

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 60.

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 132

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.08 1/2 12th inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 13th inst.
London/Paris 83.06 12t insth.
London/Belgium 23.41 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.81 12th inst.
London/Italy 62.12 12th inst.
London/Berlin 13.70 12th inst.
London/Holland 8.10 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 12th inst.
London/New York 5.08 1/2 12th inst
London/Java 8.05 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £3-7-1 11th inst. £3-7-2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 3/16 11th inst 19 5/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/4 11th inst 19 3/8 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 1/4 11th inst 44.90 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 11th inst. 1 p.c. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c
Tone:—Steady.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS
Bombay, Jan. 12.

The net profits of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 31st December 1933 and their distribution are as follows:—

	Rs.
Net Profits for the half-year ended 31st December, 1933	36,90,400
Brought forward from 30th June, 1933	26,94,800
Total ...	Rs. 63,85,200
The Governors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum free of income-tax absorbing	33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	74,600
Carried forward	26,85,600
Total ...	Rs. 63,85,200

LINSEED
London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton. £10 17 6 Jan/Feb sellers.

Linseed La Plata, C I F Hull ton. £9 5 0 Jan/Feb sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London- ton. £11 1 3 Jan/Feb sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 13.

Khandesh	2,296	bales.
Central India	814	„
Barsi Nugger	1,663	„
Hyderabad- Gaorani	1,579	„
Berar	1,377	„
Central Provinces	424	„
Dhollera	113	„
Broach	1,221	„
Sind-Punjab ..	568	„
Rajputana	38	„
Compta-Dharwar ..	82	„
Americans	1,007	„
Egyptians	95	„
Cotton Total	11,268	„
Wheat	1,943	cwts.
Linseed	1,867	„
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	271	„
Gingel'yseed	1,976	„
Groundnuts	15,492	„
Castorseed	274	„
Rice	2,993	„
Cottonseed	2,331	„
Gram	974	„
Joowar	499	„
Barley	117	„
Barley .....ipa.	5	
Bajree	1,325	„
Coal	2,722	tons.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-1-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 64.30 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level woull actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Jan. 13

The local share bazar remained closed to-day on account of settlement. There was no forward business while in the cash section there was some scattered business in Tata Steel shares at Rs. 116.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Jan. 12.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:

	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	76 10 0OB
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 12 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference	0 13 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	92 10 0OB
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent Debs.	99 0 0OB
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	2 15 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 6 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 6 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	57 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankf. Corpn.	135 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord.	2 2 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs.	99 0 0
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 per cent. Pref. 1923	50 5 0
Lon. & N. E. Rly. 4 per cent. 1st Pref. Stk.	64 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 14 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926)	39 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per bent. Deb.	77 0 0OB
Sub Nigel Ltd. Ord.	9 7 6
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debs.	110 0 0OB
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1939/50	111 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25|10; highest Rs. 25|13, lowest Rs. 25|8|6; closing Rs. 25|10

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 24|6; highest Rs. 24|3; lowest Rs. 23|15; closing Rs. 23|5|6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Jan. 12.

Bank Bills (months market rate):
Bank Bills (market rate):—
3 months 0-15|16 p.c. to 1 p.c.
6 months 1-1|8 p.c. to 1-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills (market rate):—
3 months 2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 12.

T.T. LONDON ON:—
Berlin 13.71.
Amsterdam 8.09-3|4.
Brussels 23.40.
Madrid 39.47.
Milan 62.12.
Berne 16.81.
Paris 83.03.
Prague 109.68.
LONDON ON:—
New York 5.08-5|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London. Jan. 12.

Chartered Bank of I A & China £15 3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg. £134-3/4.
P and O Banking Corporation £10 5/8.
National Bank of India £47.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112 7/8.
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. 1961 £102 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £61.
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 7/8.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. 1931 or later £88 3/8.
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. 1950/55 £108½
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £76.
War Loan 3½ p.c. 1952 £101 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111-3/4.

LONDON METALS
London, Jan. 12.

Copper Braziers £43½.
Yellow Metal £37.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 3/8.
Corrupated Sheets 24 Gauge £16 1/4.
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. £227 1/2.

LINSE/D OILS
London, Jan. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 17/9 Jan paid and buyers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., 18/6 May/Aug sellers.

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan. 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., 4-9/32 sellers.

INTEREST.
London, Jan. 12.

Day to day Loan 0-3|4 per cent
7 days' market Loan 0-3|4 p.c.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York Jan. 12

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5dol. Pfd.	34
Western Union Telg	55
Chesappeake and Ohio	39 3/4
New York Central	33 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	15
Hiram Walker	55
National Distilleries	25 1/2
Atchison	59 1/4
Pullman	53 1/2
Glidden	17 3/8
Bethelehem Steel	37
Bethlehem Steel 7 p c Pfd.	70 1/2
United States Steel	47 3/4
Aferican Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	21 3/4
Anasonda Copper mining	13 3/4
Cerro de Passo Copper	33 1/4
General Motors	35
Socony	15 3/4
Alaska Juneau	22 1/8
National City Bank	25 1/2
Great Northern Pfd.	20 5/8
Amr. Locomotive 7 p c Pfd.	52

Administration more favourable to utilities; long term market out look promising. Favour purchases of high grade rails in weak market. Carloadings 60,000 above same week 1933.

NEW YORK-COFFEE MARKET
New York Jan. 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8.

SUGAR MARKET DULL

Decline In Spot Prices

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull during the early part and Steady but quiet during the latter part of the week under review. On the whole Prices declined by about 5 to 6 annas in spot, by about 3 to 4 annas in steamers and by about 1/2 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. in Forward positions during the week under review. The whole week passed without any fresh bookings by importers. Locally there was usual turnover amongst dealers mostly for steamers afloat. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 13/15/6. and Rs. 13/9/6.
Fusijama Rs. 3/15/3 and Rs. 3/12.
Nawab Rs. 4/0/6 and Rs. 3/12.
Arabia Rs. 3/15/3; and Rs. 3/11/6.
Pasha Rs. 3/15/6 and Rs. 3.12.
Nizam Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 3/12.
December Rs 3/14/9 and Rs. 3/12.
Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 3/13/6
April-May Rs 3/15/6 and 3/14/6.
African Ready Rs. 14/3 and Rs 14.
Britania Rs. 15/10 and Rs. 15/8.
British Refined Rs. 14/4 and Rs. 14.

Foreign Markets:—New York prices declined by about 2 to 4 points and raw sugar prices in London Terminal Market advanced by about 1d. per cwt. 'Niwas' in Java further reduced their limits by about 20 cents per 100 Kilos and now their limits are F. 4 at which it is reported that the Exporters bought 10,000 tons.

Calcutta and Karachi:—Calcutta was unchanged and quiet while Karachi market is reported to have ruled quiet in Spot and weak for forward positions.

Arrivals:—During the week S.S. Fusijama, S.S. Nawab and S.S. Arabia arrived with about 32,000, 8,750 and 32,500 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 3/12/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S Pasha Rs 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nizam Rs 3/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/13/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
British Refined:—Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.
Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi Rs. 21/8 per six mnds.
Belapuri Swadeshi:—Rs. 23/8 per six mnds.
Cawnpori Gutaia Swadeshi:—Rs. 19/2 per six mnds.
Swadeshi Keshar Factory Rs. 22 per six mnds
Swadeshi Sugar of other factories Rs. 19/8 to Rs. 22/8 per six mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 12-1-34	5789000	6197000
Receipts yesterday 12-1-34	19000	48000
Exports to date 12-1-34	4522000	4552000
Stock at Ports 12-1-34	3951000	4774000
Stock in Interior Towns 12-1-34	2130000	2167000
Stock at Liverpool 12-1-34	985000	848000
Visible supply 12-1-34	8934000	9572000
Quantity Sight 12-1-34	9174000	9529000
Quantity out of sight 12-1-34	6793000	6761000

PROSPECTS OF DOLLAR STABILI SATION

New York Cotton Prices 20 Points Up

IMPROVED TEXTILE SITUATION AND BRIGHTER BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Rising Tendency In Cotton Bullion And Commodities

Bombay, Jan. 13.

On Saturday, the Sterling-Dollar cross-rate moved within a narrow range on account of the general expectation of the stabilisation of dollar in the near future at the present level. The Sterling-Franc rate depreciated further to-day and closed easy.

PROSPECTS OF DOLLAR STABILISATION

The New York cotton market again resumed its upward trend to-day on renewed buying activity. Prospects of dollar stabilisation and improved textile situation together with a brighter business outlook contributed to the advance in prices.

GOOD RISE IN COTTON PRICES

The local cotton market closed very firm at night on account of heavy buying stimulated by the fear of damage to the growing cotton crop on account of the very severe cold-wave and also in response to a good rise in Liverpool and New York cotton prices. The cotton atmosphere in the Shaikh Memon Street was very warm when the whole city was shivering with the bitterest cold.

BULLION AND COMMODITIES FIRM.

London gold prices recorded a further sharp rise of nine pence to-day and silver also also ruled firm.

Liverpool wheat and Chicago grains also ruled firm on account of a better foreign enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	10.95
To-day's opening	11.05
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	11.15
Difference	+.20
Broach Expectation	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.57
To-day's opening	5.51
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	5.62
Difference	+.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 13.

After yesterday's setback the market to-day again resumed its upward trend on renewed buying activity by local and foreign interests influenced by prospects of stabilisation as a result of the recent developments in Washington. Reports of improved situation in the textile section and reiterated expressions of brighter business outlook were other bullish factors which contributed to the advance.

Dealings in May opened at 11.05 i.e. 10 points higher than the previous closing. The morket was very active on general buying prompted by steadier Liverpool advices and the better Stock Exchange and prices gradually rose with May touching 11.06. At this level there was a slight reaction on some realising but thereafter renewed buying activity set in which gradually brought the price up to 11.12 and finally closed at 11.15 with a rise of 20 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 13.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (10.76|10.75)
March (10.87|10.75)
May (11.02|11.01) 11.05.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.63) 5.65
American March (5.62) 5.63
Egyptian January (8.23) 8.23.
Egyptian March (8.15) 8.15

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 13. 11 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery firmed up at night to Rs. 201-8 on account of the expected damage to the growing cotton crop as a result of the very severe cold-wave in cotton-growing districts. The firmness of the Liverpool market was also a contributory cause. Later the price declined to Rs. 199 as the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of only 10 points but again recovered to Rs. 202-4 at 11 on heavy short covering and buying by option dealers as the New York cotton market closed **firm with a rise of 20 points.**

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.08-5|8
To-day's closing	5.09-1|2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	5.08-5|8
To-day's opening	5.08-3|4
To-day's closing	5.09-1|8
Difference	+.0-1|2

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 13.

Previous closing	83.03
To-day's opening	83.03
To-day's closing	82.75
Difference	—.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 13.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.08-3|4 and immediately rose to 5.09 1|4 with a steady tendency and finally closed at 5.09 1|8.

Franc opened at 83.03 but weakened to 82.71 and thereafter fluctuations were small. The closing rate was 82.75.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 13.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19-5|16d.	19-7|16d.
Forward	19-3|8d.	19-1|2d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 13.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|7|2	&6|7|11

BULLION.

London, Jan. 13.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|7|2) £6|7|11.
Silver (19-3|16d.) 19-5|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 13.

3 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 0 31|32 p.c.
4 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 1 1|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|8 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, Jan. 13.

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.25 5|8) 6.21 7|8
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37
Berlin on Bombay (1.03) 1.03.
London on Milan (62.06) 61.84
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1|4-11|32.
London on Kobe (1|2 1|4) 1|2 1|4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Silver opened firm at Rs. 54|4, 54|8 and 57|6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery respectively. Prices advanced on the strength of foreign advices and scattered buying while later the market gained additional ground on firmer London silver cable. But at the higher level there was some profit-taking which pared down some gains but the market finally closed firm at Rs. 54|12, 55, and 57|14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|6|9, 31|7|9 and 31|9. Prices ruled very steady early in the session but later on better Paris Exchange, the market advanced and closed steady at Rs. 31|8, 31|9 and 31|10|3 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery respectively.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 52-1|4 for March, 53-5|8 for May and 54-5|8 for July, i.e. about 1|4 penny higher. Enquiry improved somewhat on better foreign advices and fairly good business was reported.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 86-3|4, July at 85 and September at 86-1|4. Business was fairly active on some foreign enquiry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Jan. 13.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 37-7|8 and July at 36-5|8 while rye commenced trading in May a t50-3|4 and July at 51-7|8. Both markets displayed some activity on better demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 13.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 1|8) closed.
Lead (£11 1|16) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 to 35 1|2) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1|2) 1-0 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|1 1|2) 1|1 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 3|4) 1|8 3|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb. (£16 1|4) £16 1|4 paid and sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£18) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£16 3|4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (4 1|4) 4 1|4 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 3|8) 4 3|8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan|Feb (£11-1|16) £11 1|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-7|8) £11 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-5|16) £9 5|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 7|8) £8 7|8 sellers.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Castorseeds May opened at Rs. 25|5 and closed at Rs. 25|8|6.

Groundnut seeds February opened at Rs. 23|15 and after fluctuating between Rs. 23-14 and Rs. 24-6 closed steady at Rs. 24|0.

SUPPLIES IN GOOD DEMAND ON THE MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills Placed At 17 Shillings

GOOD INVESTMENT DEMAND FOR CHINESE BONDS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

In the money market, supplies continued to be in good demand throughout the week owing to seasonal revenue payments in the absence of bill offerings and a heavy Stock Exchange settlement but despite the maintenance of comparatively dear money, this week's Treasury Bills were placed about 2sh. lower at 17sh.

There was a further evidence of difficulty in improving the discount rates in the face of available amounts gradually decreasing.

The Stock Exchange to-day was the quietest. There was a good investment demand for Chinese bonds which advanced substantially.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 13.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to -day at £88-1|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 13.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were quiet and rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds after being easier hardened. Industrials generally were featureless. Rayons were easier chiefly on Courtauld's announcements about the cut in prices.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet with very little doing. Gilt-edged securities were somewhat better. The 3-1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88-1|2 i.e., 2-1|2 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3|8) £102 3|8.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|4) £109 1|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (112 7|8) 7|8) £101 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-£112 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-3|4) £111 5|8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 1|4) dol. 12 1|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 1|8) dol. 2 1|8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 6 1|2) dol. 6 1|2
Electrical Musical Insurance (19|7 1|2) 19|3.
Princhin John (33|6) 33|6.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33|7 1|2) 33|7 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95|7-1|2) 95|9.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10|0) 10|0.
Dunlop Rubber (42|10) 1|2) 42|7 1|2
Unilliver Ordinary (25|1 1|2) 25|1-1|2.
Ford Motors (23|6) 24|0.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3|4) 11.
British American Tobacco (115|7 1|2) 115|7 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 3|8) £8 1|4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114|6) 114|0.
P and O. S N. Co. Def. (20|0) 19|10 1|2.
Distillers (84|0) 84|0.
Bradford Dyers (17|0) 17|0.
British Celanese (13|10 1|2 13|3.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (64|9) 64|6.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|6) 44|0
Fine Cotton Spinners (15|9) 15|6
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|3) 9|3. 9|3.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 3|4) dol. 21 3|4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6|8) 6|3.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 13.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88 1|2) £88 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 3|4) £103 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£5|8 p.c. dis.) £1|2 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47) (£110) £110.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 £108 3|8) £108 3|8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|9) 33|6.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40|7-1|2) 41|10 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10) £10.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20|0) 10|10 1|2.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|6) 27|6

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63|9) 63|9.
Burma Corporation (13|1 1|2) 10|0.
Rio Tintos (£18 3|8) £19 1|8.
East Rand Proprietary (42|6) 41|10 1|2.
Rand Mines (115|0) 113|9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (47|6) 48|1 1|2.
Burma Oil (88|1 1|2) 88|9.
Mexican Eagle (11|0) 11|1 1|2.
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|3
Royal Dutch (£21 5|8) £21 3|4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 13.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 5|8) dol. 34 7|8.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 13 7|8) dol. 14 1|8.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 48 3|8) dol. 48 1|8.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 80 3|8) dol 80.

COTTON PRICES GO UP

Effect Of Indo-Jap. Agreement

AMRAOTI, Jan. 13.

Effect is noticeable in the cotton markets in Berar of the Indo-Japan Trade Agreement.

Prices of cotton show an upward trend since the Japanese Ginning Mills have begun to purchase cotton. The general opinion regarding the agreement appears to be satisfactory, in Berar.—United Press.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

300	Japan T & Co.	Khandwa 3	on
1500	Do.	Berar 3|4	on
500	Do.	Mugiai 3	off
2000	Do.	Karanja 3	on
110	Do.	Chandur 179 1|2	
100	Do.	Amraoti 3 1|2	on
100	Phoenix Mill	Kotkapura 151	
100	Ital India	Pandurna old Oomra Rate	
100	N. Rajaram	Dhamangaon 178	
50	Suraya Udaimill	Dhangadhra 182-1|2	
100	Bhaidas Mavji	Broach 12-1|2	off
149	Japan T. & Co.	Pusad 182	

Indian Cotton Export Hampered

Indian Merchants Ask Govt. To Take Action

The Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber have to-day sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—

"In continuation of our telegram dated the 11th instant regarding the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton, further telegraphic advices from various firms definitely signify that undue preference in freight has been allotted to Japanese shippers in India, thereby hindering 'bona fide' sales by Indian shippers causing loss to commitments for early and near shipments. The Committee urgently request to take necessary steps to safeguard Indian shippers' interests as best as possible."

tion, my Board has sent to-day the following telegram to the Hon'ble the Commerce Member, Government of India.:—

"In continuatio of my telegram dated 22nd ult'mo my Board beg to draw yur attention to the fact that they have received several complaints against the acion of Japan Cotton Spinners Association discriminating in giving preference to the Japanese Shippers. My Board understand that Japan Cotton Spinners Association is allocating freight space to the extent of 71 per cent. to Japanese firms which is abnormal. This action causes loss to non Japanese Cotton exporters. My request to Government to take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of non Japanese Exporters."

My Board has also sent the following telegram to the President, Japan Cotton Spinners Association, Osaka, protesting against their discriminatory action:—

"My Board have received complaints from several members that the freight allocation made by your Association discriminates seriously against non-Japanese Shippers. My Board strongly protest against such discrimination and apprehend that it will create unpleasantness and complications in trade relations between the two countries which have been recently restored and trust that this grievance will be removed immediately."

My Board has taken and will take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the members of my Association.

MORE PROTESTS

The following telegram has been despatched by the Committee, Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Ltd. to the Government of India, Commerce Department:—

"Committee, Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, beg to draw the attention of the Government to undue preference in shipping being allotted to Japanese Shippers as far ahead as April next, causing great loss to Indian Shippers for commitments and hindering their bonafide sales. to Committee urge Government take immediate steps to safeguard Indian Shippers interests."

Discrimination Against Indian Shippers?

Protest Against Alleged Allocation Of Freight Space To Extent Of 71 P. C. To Japanese Firms

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, President of the East India Cotton Association:—"My Board has been keeping in touch with the question of allocation of freight by Japan Spinners since long. They drew the attention of Hon. the Commerce Member, Government of India, as early as on December 22, 1933 by sending the following telegram:—

"Board of Directors East India Cotton Association apprehend that Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, which is in sole control of freight allocation to China and Japan, may hereafter discriminate in allocating freight spoce for cotton, shipments to Japan, when boycott is lifted. Request Government's attention regarding above aspect when making final settlement with Japan."

Since then in view of further complaints received in this connection, my Board has sent, today, the following telegram to the Hon. the Commerce Member, Government of India:—

"In continuation of my telegram dated 22nd ultimo, my Board beg to draw your attention to the fact that they have received several complaints against the action of Japan Cotton Spiners' Association discriminating in giving preference to the Japanese shippers. My Board understand that Japan Cotton Spinners' Association is allocating freight space to the extent of 71 per cent. to Japanese firms which is abnormal. This action causes loss to non-Japanese cotton exporters. My Board request Government to take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of non-Japanese exporters."

CABLE TO "RENGOKAI."

My Board has also sent the following telegram to the President, Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, ("Rengokai") Osaka, protesting against their discriminatory action:—

"My Board have received complaints from several members that the freight allocation made by your association discriminates seriousy against non-Japanese shipper. My Board strongly protest against such discrimination and apprehend that it will create unpleasantness and complications in trade relations between the two countries which have been recently restored, and trust that this grievance will be removed immediately."

My Board have taken and will take all necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the members of my Association.—A. P.

BOYCOTT NOT LIFTED

Karachi Cotton Association Chairman Says No Shipment To Japan

KARACSI. Jan. 13.

Enquiries made fro mlocal exporters go to show that in practice the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton continues in as much as shippers are experiencing difficulty in getting the freight. The steamer actually left Karachi on the 8th instant with cotton shipments for Shanghai, but without cotton shipments for Japan.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

In a statement to the press Mr. Niranjan Prasada, Chairman, Karachi Cotton Association, says: "There may be some justification for controlling Japanese exports of piecegoods to India as the maximum quota for these exports has been fixed in the Indo-Japanese agreement. But there appears to be not the least justification for controlling, directly or indirectly, cotton exports from India to Japan as the maximum quota for these exports has not been fixed. It is only for the calculation of the quotas of Japanese piece-goods exports that the basic figures for cotton exports have been cited.

NOT IN TUNE WITH TREATY.

Further, excess of cotton exports in one cotton year is allowed to be carried forward to the following cotton year for the purpose of determining the relevent quota of Japanese cotton piecegoods. It is evident, therefore, that any move for controlling cotton exports from India, particularly by the Japanese organisation is not in tune with the spirit and object of the treaty.

The Japanese need not fear dumping of Indian cotton into Japan as they will buy Indian cotton in excess of the basic figures only if Indian cotton is cheaper on parity. The Government of India should resist any move for the control of Indian cotton exports and should immediately ask for the restoration of normal conditions for cotton exports.—A. P.

FREIGHT PREFERENCE *TO JAPAN*

E. I. C. A. President's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Hardas Madhavdas, President, East India Cotton Association, Ltd., has issued the following statement to the Free Press:—

My Board has been keeping in touch with the question of allocation of freight by Japan Spinners since long. They have drawn the attention of Hon'ble the Commerce Member, Government of India, as early as on 22nd December, 1933, as per telegram given below:—

"Board of Direstors East India Cotton Association apprehend that Japan Cotton Spinners Association which is in sole control of freight allocation to China and Japan may hereafter discriminate in allocating freight space for cotton shipments to Japan when boycott is lifted. Request Government's attention regarding above aspect when making final settlement with Japan."

Since then in view of further complaints received in this connec-

MASS RAIDS IN FENI

Police Hunt For Youths

FENI (Bengal) Jan. 13.

To find out if any youth between the ages of 14 and 30 arrived at any house from outside the Feni Union and have not reported themselves to the Thana Officer, in accordance with the order of the District Magistrate, under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrageous Act XII of 1932, a mass search was made by the police and military early in the morning yesterday.

The houses searched included those of Messrs. Chandrakanta Dutta and Nahendra Kumar Dutta, pleaders and Mr. Manindra Chandra Mukherjee, Head Master, local High School and many others.

The search did not result in any arrest.—United Press.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Posh Vad 14, 1990.
Muslim:—Ramzan 27, 1352.
Parsi:—Amardad 10, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 15m.
Sunset:—6h. 21m.
Hightide:—11-28; 23-45.
Lowtide:—5-54; 16-43.

"Building of Character": Public Lecture at United Lodge of Theosophists 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 6-15 p.m.

MONDAY, January 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: Annual college day, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 16.

Tea party by Sir Jhangir Boman-Behram in honour of H. E. he Governor and Lady Brabourne, H. O. H. Fete Grounds, 4-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

Ramzan-Id: Public Holiday.
Banks Closed.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA.—The annual general election of the Committee and office bearers of Sri Guru Singh Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

SUDHAMSHU MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Sudhamshu Mandal Mr. Bhargaoram Vithal alias Mama Varerkar will deliver a leecture on 'The Future of the Marathi Stage' in Dhuru Terrace, Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

PRESENT DAY PALESTINE.—Mr. M. Eliash from Palestine will deliver a lecture on "Present Day Palestine" at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Dr. Clifford Manshardt Ph.D., will preside.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY—The Seventy-second Birthday Anniversary of Sreemat Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Math, Khar to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY TENANTS' LEAGUE: Owing to unexpected change in the weather the election meetting of the Tenants' League, which was announced to be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. is postponed to next Sunday.

HINDU GYMKHANA.—The opening ceremony of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.) by Seth Mathuradas Vissonji Khimji J.P., President of the Hindu Sanrakshak Mandal, Bombay.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.—"Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanae Road, Fort, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

"SACRIFICE."—The South Indian Association Bombay will put on boards "Sacrifice" by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to-day (Sunday) at the South Indian Education society Hall (near King's circle gardens, Maunga) at 5-0 p.m. as a benefit performance in aid of the South Indian Association library.

B.B. & C.I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.—An ordinary meeting of the Central Council of the B. B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Union's office at Beryl House, DeLisle Road Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

"SIRFROSH"—To combat communalism and to preach pure nationalism, an Urdu daily "Sirfrosh" under the managing control of Sirdar Jamiat Singh will very shortly appear in Bombay. The declaration has been accepted. Mr. S. Mahmud Qazi will be as its Editor. The price will be one pice daily.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building.
51, Esplanade Road.
BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture
"BUILDING OF CHARACTER"

What is character? Is there a scientific method of solving its problems.

Sunday, January, 14th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections

"AT HOME" TO N. D. KAVI.—An "At-Home" party will be given in honour of Shriyut Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, well known poet of Gujerat and President of the Govardhanram Jayanti Celebrations, by Ullas Weekly and Vanguard Studios at Forbes Gujerati Sabha Hall, near Lamington Road to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

KITTE BHANDARI AIKYAVARDHAK MANDALI.—Under the auspices of the above Mandali a social gathering of the Ladies of the Bhandari community will be held to-day (Sunday) (Makar Sankrat Day) at 4-0 p.m. at the Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, Bombay. Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar will preside.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION.—Under the Rules and Regulations No. 9 of the Association a General Body Meeting of all the members will be held at the Office (Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Residence) to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. to elect the office bearers of the branch for the year.

PURSHOTTAM HINDU CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.—A meeting of the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Tournament Executive Committee was held in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion on Friday when it was resolved to hold Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Tournament this year in the month of January.

Hindu Cricket Clubs, intending to join this Tournament, are requested to give in their entries to the Hon. Cricket Secretary, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, on or before the 20th January 1934 before 8 p.m.

It was also decided to charge Rs. 10|- as Entrance Fees.

MAHARASHTRA UTKARSHA MANDAL, Bombay.—Under the auspices of the above mandal the Sankranti-Sammelan of the mem bers and outside Marathi writers will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Maratha High School Hall 3 p.m. (S.T.) The young poets "Hrit-Kamal" and "Karshneya" will sing some well known poems and at 4-0 p.m. Mr. G. D. Khanolkar, the well-known Marathi author and editor of "Pratibha" will speak on "Journalism" in Maharashtra'. Dr. Shridhar V. Ketkar M.A., Ph.D. will preside.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.—The Bombay Swadeshi League proposes to organise a series of public lectures in Bombay on different subjects connected with Swadeshi from this month. Distinguished public persons have kindly consented to speak on various topics of interest. It is intended to cover about 20 to 25 subjects within a period of 3 to 4 months.

The series of lectures will be inaugurated by Mr. K. F. Nariman with an address on "Swadeshi and Students". The place and date of the lecture will be announced later.

"SULOCHANA SATHI."

Brahmasri Annaswami Bhagavather of Tiruvada, a Sanskrit scholar and a South Indian musician, gave a Harikatha Kalashepam on Sulochana Sathi, on Saturday evening at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall Matunga, (G.I.P.)

The story is a well-known one, taken from the Ramayana, where Sulochana, the royal consort of Indrajit, son of Ravana, is begging of Rama, the severed head of her lord and husband, to perform the funeral rites. The story is a pathetic and touching one and was ably rendered by the Bagavathar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S "Congella" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on to-day (Sunday)

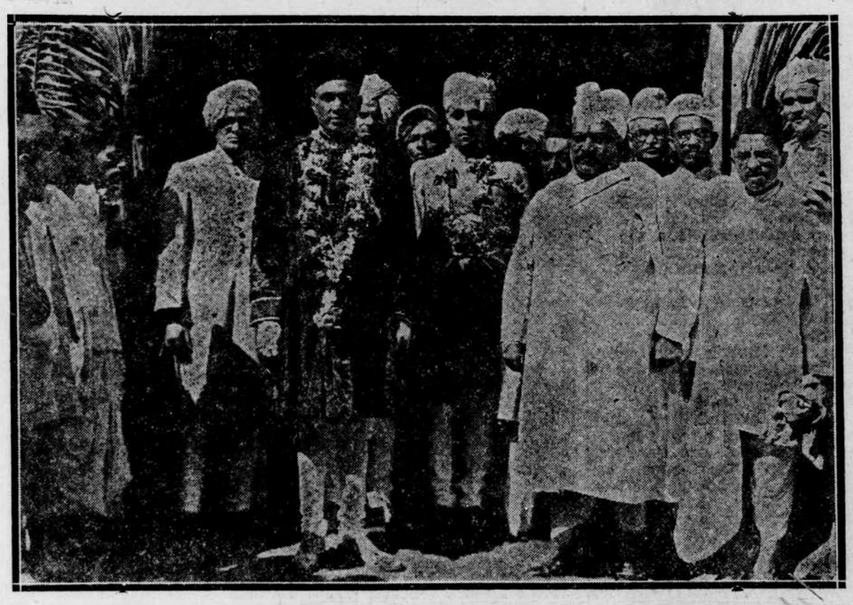
Wednesday the 17th January 1934, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Ramzan Id" the following will be the latest hour of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the air-mails closing on that day.

Ordinary Correspondence. 8-30 hours on Wednesday.

Registered Correspondence 5-00 p.m. Tuesday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hour.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR VISITS BOMBAY PRESS



H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar visited the Sri Venkateshwar Press at Khetwadi on Friday and inspected the various departments. His Highness was presented with an address by the proprietors.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

Theatrical Morning. "Victim of Suspicion." (Vehemnu Bardan.) A Gujarathi play. By Radio Artists.

11-30 a.m.—Jos Ghisleri and his symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

1-0 p.m.—Close down.

5-0 p.m.—Time Signal.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

The Station Orchestra. 1. Overture, "Romantique", Keler Bela. 2. Waltz, "The Students" Held. 3. Selection, "Hungarian Melodies", Padouk. 4. ..... "Serenade", Schebek. 5. Selection "The Vagabond", Zeller. 6. Sketch "Babylonian Nights" Zamecnik. 7. Melodie "Barcolla Veneziana", Leoncavallo. 8. Waltz "Feuileton" Leopald. 9. Rumba. "Madiana" Almaby. 10. March, "Wellington", Zehle.

6-30 p.m.—Evensong. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

7-45 p.m.—Popular Songs Bai Sunderabai with Majid Khan Sarangi.

9-0 p.m.—News in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

Weather Report and News Bulletin. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.

7-45 p.m.—A religious service: addres by the Reverend Chancellor R. J. Campbell.

8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. The Victor Olof Sextet.

9-30 p.m.—A recital by Olga Haley.

10-00 p.m.—B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.

10-15 p.m.—A summary of the week's news.

10-30 p.m.—Organ recital.

11-00 p.m.—The Two Gentlemen of Verona, by William Shakespeare; adapted for the microphone.

BOMBAY TENANTS' LEAGUE.

—To elect the office bearers of the Bombay Tenants' League a meeting of the Bombay tenants will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.—Copies of the Souvenir Volume of the Indian Science Congress "Bombay-Poona" are now available for sale at Rs. 3|- each and can be had at the Indian Science Congress, C|o. Royal Institute of Science Mayo Road, Bombay.

SPEECHES ON "TEXTILE SITUATION"

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) on Chowpatty Sands, when Mr. A. A. Alwe, Chairman Reception Committee will preside. Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. B. G. Horniman, R. R. Bakhle, R. S. Nimkar, V. M. Bhuskute, Lalji Pendse, Charles Mascarenhas, and others will address on the "Textile Situation."

Seth Mathradas Vissonji Khimji will perform the opening ceremony of the Hindu Gymkhana, (Bombay North), at Matunga on Sunday evening.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Myrt and Marge" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Night Flight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Beauty For Sale". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Devil's in Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Torch Singer". Daily at 3-30, 6-40 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"War Correspondent". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"East of Borneo." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Bhakta Pralhad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Early To Bed." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 4 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Surya Kumari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Mahananda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Sat. and Sun. at 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 4 p.m.

MINERVA — "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30. 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Sunday at 3 p.m.

KHULNA PREPARES FOR MAHATMA'S VISIT

KHULNA, Jan. 13.

To consider the ways and means of according a fitting reception to Mahatma Gandhi who will arrive here on February 28 next, a meeting representing all shades of opinion was held here at Dharamshala, Sjt. Nagendra Nath Sen presiding. Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy has been elected President and Rai Bahadur Jogindranath Gosh and Sjt. Chandra Das were elected vice-presidents of the reception committee.—United Press.

ID NAMAZ IN BOMBAY

To Be Held This Time At Marine Lines Maidan

We are requested to publish the following:—

"As the Esplanade Maidan has been handed over to the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee for the purpose of a fete, the Id-congregation this time will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan, parallel to the Esplanade Maidan to the west of the aforesaid Fete, and in front of the Queen's statue.

There will, as usual, be all arrangements for ablution, 'farsh' etc.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

India And American Immigration Act

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

When the Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly opens on January 24, Mr. B. V. Jadhav will ask the following questions:-

(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement made by Mr. K. Natarajan of Bombay in the 'Indian Social Reformer' about the advice given by the British Ambassador at Washington not to put on the quota basis in the American Emigration Act?

(b) What are the facts?

(c) Had the Government of India any hand in that advice?

I.C.S. CANDIDATES.

Mr. Puri wants to know:—

(a) What are the objects with which candidates selected at the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service are kept 'under probation' at a British University before taking over charge of their duties?

(b) Why are candidates, selected at the London competition, kept 'under probation' for one year and those selected at the India Competeition for two years?

(c) Is any differentation in this regard made between Indian candidates educated at a British University and Indians who proceed to London a few months before the examination and come out successful?

TERRORISM IN BENGAL

Mr. Maswood Ahmed has given notice of the following questions:-

(a) Are Government aware that while the Official Report on Progress of India gave terrorist crimes in Bengal in 1932 as 97, Sir Samuel Hoare on November 13 gave the figure as 75?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state the correct number of terrorist crimes in Bengal in 1932? —United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mrs. W. Macmillan lunched at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Rt. Hon. The Aga Khan at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Vingt-et-Un Dance at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday.

Netrakona, Jan. 13.—A detachment of British Soldiers reached here to-day from Mymensingh and encamped on the field near the police quarters. It is meant that they will stay here for about two weeks.—United Press.

BIG BLAZE AT BULESHWAR

Refugee From Cold Burnt To Death In Haystack

One man unknown was burnt to death and many persons saved in thrilling scenes when fire broke out on Saturday morning in a building at Bhuleshwar.

Fortunately all the tenants were saved, but the body of one man was found charred to death after the fire was put out. He is believed to be a beggar who had taken shelter from the cold.

A fire which but for the timely action of the Fire Brigade would have proved disastrous, occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning, at Bhuleshwar, although one man was charred to death in spite of the best efforts of the staff of the Fire Brigade and the Police.

The fire broke out at about 1 a.m. on the ground-floor of a two-storeyed house belonging to Mr. Gordhandas Ramchandra Bhagat. The tenants who were all sleeping at the time were thrown into a fit of panic and raised alarms and shrieked piteously to save their lives. The fire-brigade engines, however, came to the spot within a few minutes and played their hoses on the flames and brought the fire under control within half an hour.

All the tenants were saved and taken to a place of safety by the Police and the staff of the Fire-Brigade but after the fire was put out an investigation was made for the cause of the fire, when it was ascertained that the fire broke out in the ground-floor, where hay was stacked and the charred body of a man was found in the burnt hay.

The body is not identified but it is surmised that some beggar must have gone there to take shelter from the biasting cold breeze and while smoking a 'bidi' the hay-stack must have caught fire.

The damage by fire is estimated at about Rs. 1,000.

BOMBAY'S NAME IS AT STAKE

Governor Joins Appeal For Funds For "H. O. H."

In a letter addressed to Mrs. Blackwell, the Chairman of the Appeal Fund Committee of the H. O. H. Fete, H. E. the Governor or Bombay says:—

"Dear Mrs. Blackwell, I write to wish you the best of luck and success in the appeal you are making for contributions to the Bombay Hospital Fund in connection with the forthcoming Fete, and to assure you of my heartiest support.

OBVIOUS NEED

"In view of the obvious need for additional hospital accommodation in Bombay, I do not think anyone who is familiar with the position can fail to realise what a striking misfortune it is that there are over 350 additional beds available in Government Hospitals which have to remain closed for lack of funds. There can hardly be a more worthy cause for an appeal to the charitable public of Bombay than this.

"I commend your appeal alike to the Rulers of Indian States, who have in the past contributed so nobly to Bombay charities; to the commercial comunity of Bombay, who have such a well deserved reputation for liberality and whose prosperity depends to such a large exten on maintaining a high standard of amenities in this City; and finally, to the general public of Bombay, to whose need these Hospitals minister, and the credit of whose City is at stake so long as the hospital accommodation it provides remains at so inadequate a standard as at present."

A SOCIAL SERVICE

In an appeal to the public Mrs. Blackwell, reveals how urgently public support is needed by the Government and Municipal hospitals of Bombay. It is difficult, she says, to imagine any cause worthier of wholehearted support by every community. The hospitals are a social service of major importance; by alleviating suffering and healing, their influence on the health and welfare of Bombay's citizens is even now of great benefit. Yet, in spite of consistent efforts, the services and accommodation available are for below the status necessary to cope with the public's demands. Government, owing to financial stringency, found it necessary in 1931 to close down some of the beds in their hospitals. Since then, the Hospital Maintenance Committee has devoted all its resources to reopening these beds, in an effort which will culminate in the great H.O.H. Fete on the Esplanade Maidan from February 7th. There are, however still 382 beds available in Government hospitals which cannot be utilised owing to lack of funds, and many necessitties have also had to be seriously curtailed. It is within the power of the public to enable these beds to be reopened and to provide the many improvements in accommodation and equipment so imperative if the hospitals are to render the services which are so necessary in Bombay.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The appeal is made to every citizens in Bombay to aid this cause, which benefits the sick of every community. Mrs. Blackwell concludes her appeal with these words:—"I appeal to you now to lend your aid in the crisis which faces us. Ours is a worthy cause and one in which every contribution is of immediate benefit to the poor and to the sick—a cause which I feel confident you will find joy in helping.....I am sure that you will appreciate the urgency which prompts me to appeal to you. And I am equally sure that you will deserve not only my own deep gratitude but the heartfelt thanks of the thousands to whom our hosepitals mean to much."

Any help large or small will be most gratefully accepted and should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer. Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, H.O.H. Appeal Fund Central Bank. Bombay or to Mrs. Blackwell herself, at "Rylstone," Pedder Road Bombay.

Upsets At Mahalux mi Races

LA FONTAINE WINS DANEBURY HANDICAP

Irregular Running Of Safety Match Puzzles Form Students

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Contrary to expectations Saturday's racing at Mahaluxmi proved expensive to backers. In a card of nine events only three favourites scored, and such alleged certainties like Wall Street and Amir Akhlak failed badly, much to the annoyance of their numerous supporters.

A biting wind blowing across the course made conditions chill for spectators on the stands but it helped to improved the timings in the sprint races. It was noticed that the false rails had been taken further in, and there was less crowding than usual at the turn.

Dillon got off his daily double. In winning on Abdul Malik by five engths, the Australian jockey helped Mr. Ardeshir's grey to justify the high opinion experts held of him after his first run of the season. It is a pity that the horse has been removed from Tod Hewitt who has taken such pains with him, and the credit must go to the veteran trainer.

SAFETY MATCH SURPRISES.

There was little rejoicing when Safety Match passed the post an easy winner in the Aintree Plate. She ran last in the Craven Stakes on Boxing Day in a small field in which she was first favourite. The speedy daughter of Diomedes galloped all her rivals off their feet on Saturday, and reversed the tables on Camille who beat her previously. This alone proves that her previous form was all wrong. The resolute manner in which she went about her business yesterday clearly goes to show that the rumour heard about her being unreliable is pure bunk.

Munro handled La Fontaine very well in the Danebury Handicap and won fairly easily from Ootman and Kum Bak. Wall Street who usually goes to the front, never showed out at all in the leading devision and it is difficult to believe that he has forgotten to sprint in a fortnight's time.

A keen struggle was witnessed in the Haydock Park Plate between Arthur and Greek Burn. The latter looked a winner near the stands but Harding's mount came on again and won by the shortest of heads. Dandy Brush who was close up third, goes well for young Evans.

YAWIR AVAR'S FEAT.

Yawir Awar carried 9-10 to victory in the Agra Plate, which is a rare feat in these days. Watchmaker and Riyad II could made no impression on Mr. Byramjee's bay Arab, who is at the top of his form.

Zozan who has been knocking at the door, got his head in front in the Tansa Plate. Evans rode a well-judged race on Mr. Talib's horse, who is a good stayer.

MELESIGENES AGAIN.

Melesigenes again defied weight and age in the Perth Plate, where in he defeated his stablemate Shipshape very readily. Chabootra shaped well and is sure to win a race ere long.

Sweetie upset the odds on Staff Officer in the Kingsclere Plate, and it was quite amusing to hear the shouts of those who had backed the Rajpipla filly to beat the military candidate.

Those who coupled Sweetie and Safety Match received Rs. 533-1'2 in the Daily Double.

1st Race (2-0 p. m.)

THE JANUARY PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Details:—

Mr A A Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-11 Bowley 1
Mr Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 8-7 Burn 2
Mr Mahmood Baroni's KANDAHAR 7-12 McCarthy 3
Mr Jassim Mahomed Ismail's SOOMAIR 7-12 Graham 4

Did not run: Bukker Sutki 8-11, Anderbhar 8-11; Lookman 8-2.

The race: Hooria was in front of Gurjistan, Kandahar and Kingfisher. At the turn Al Hazar and Tair al Zaman came into the straight first and fought out an exciting finish in which the former gained the verdict. Kandahar with a late run placed third in front of Soomair.

Won by head; 2 1/2 lengths; neck.

Time: 1 minute 39 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 34/8 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 12

Favourite:—Kandahar.

Trainer:—Mahmood Talib.

2nd Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE JANUARY PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr K Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 8-2 Dillon 1
Mr Fahad Rummah's WATCHMAKER II 8-2 Marrable 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's POMPEIUS 8-2 Northmore ... 3
Mr Hamad Muhammad's ENGLISH STAR 8-2 Obaid 4

Did not run:—Kanda 8-2; Dolfuss 8-2; Alharith 8-2; Little Wonder 8-2; Nayazi 8-2.

The race:—Khalil was quickest away followed by Pompeius, Torpedo and Watchmaker. At the distance Pompeius and Watchmaker were fighting out the issue when Abdul Malik got through to win in a canter pulling up.

Won by 5 lengths; short head; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 37 3/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 15/8; and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10. Places Rs. 7; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 9

Favourite:—Abdul Malik.

Trainer:—Khodayar Rustom.

3rd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE KINGSCLERE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 700. A handicap for horses in Class III.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETIE 7-3 McCarthy 1
Mr Gem's ACHIEVE 7-0 Simmons 2
Mr Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 9-0 Munro 3
Mr Kelso's DOREDA 7-9 Harding 4

Did not run:—Neguac 8-7

The race:—Staff Officer and Hollywood Nights shot out together as the barrier rose to a good start. The pair was followed by Lovely One, Achieve and Sweetie with Inquisitor running last. Nearing the distance post Sweetie moved up and passed the leaders to win by half a length.

Won by 1/2 length; 3/4 length; head.

Time:—1 minute 14 1/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 15; Rs. 32; and Rs. 13/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 7/8; Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 6/8.

Favourite:—Staff Officer.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

4th Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE PERTH PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for all horses.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MELESIGENES 8-9 Selby 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SHIPSHAPE 9-7 Bowley 2
Mr Gem's CHABOOTRA 7-4 Evans 3
Mr Diamond's GALLOPING MAJOR 8-10 Northmore 4

All ran.

The race: They were sent away to a good start. Prince Khan went to the front and held a long lead from Recall and Melesigenes. Nearing the four furlong post Recall and Melesigenes joined Prince Khan and the trio entered the straight together chased by Shipshape and Galloping Major. In the straight Melesigenes shook off Prince Khan and Recall and easily warded off the challenge of his stablemate Shipshape to win comfortably.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; neck; 1 1/2 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 40 2/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 17/8; Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 26/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9/8. Places Rs. 8/8; Rs. 10 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Melesigenes bracket

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

5th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE TANSA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-6 Evans 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's BUICK 7-3 Simmons 2
Mr A R Taha's BUSHBOOS 8-5 Dillon 3
Mr H M Mahomed's COLLECTOR 7-2 Doyle 4

All ran.

The race: Mumrih went to the front from Sarsam, Samra Layali and Collector with Amir Akhlak running last. Nearing the turn Mumrih still held the lead and Arab Queen moved up with Bushboos to join Buick and Collector. In the straight Zozan came on the outside to pass Buick the late finishing Bushboos and Collector who were together to win comfortably.

Won by 1/2 length; 1 1/2 lengths; neck.

Time:—2 minutes 55 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 108. Places Rs. 32; Rs. 80/8 and Rs. 33/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67/8. Places Rs. 18; Rs. 44/8; Rs. 16/8.

Favourite:—Amir Akhlak

Trainer:—Mahmood Talib.

6th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE AINTREE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr Eve's SAFETY MATCH 8-2 Brace 1
Messrs. J Reynolds and J T Rogers' GOOLASH 8-5 Lowrey 2
Mr A Rozario's CAMILLE 8-2 Dillon 3
Mr Kelso's FLOURISH 8-9 Harding 1

All ran.

The race:—A straggling start saw Safety Match first out of the barrier pursued by Camille, Goolash and Flourish. Dopatta was badly placed in the bunch. Safety Match was never headed although challenged by Goolash who had the better of Camille in the straight.

Won by 1/2 length; 2 lengths; short head.

Time:—1 minute 13 1/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 175. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 21; and Rs. 37/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 105/8 Places Rs. 30; Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 20/8.

Favourite:—Dopatta and Goolash.

Trainer:—C. Jennings.

7th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE DANEBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr P B Avasia's LA FONTAINE 8-8 Munro 1
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's OOTMAN 8-6 Dillon 2
Mr Diamond's KUM BAK 9-7 Northmore 3
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's WALL STREET 8-11 Selby 4

Did not run:—Criss Cross 8-4

The race:—Another bad start was effected in this race. Heritage showed the way to the Dawn Patrol, La Fontaine, Ootman and Kum Bak. Heritage led the field round the turn into the straight and retired near the second enclosure, where La Fontaine, came through to win an exciting race from Ootman and Kumbak.

Won by:—3/4 length; 1/2 length; 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 12 3/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 115/8. Places Rs. 30/8; Rs. 17 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 13; Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Wall Street.

Trainer:—G. A. Haji.

8th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1½ mies. 1

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Kelso's ARTHUR 7-11 Harding 1
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURN 8-7 Stokes 2
Mr Roman's DANDY BRUSH 7-9 Evans 3
Mr Eve's KNOCKDON 9-2 J. W. Brace 4

All ran.

The race:—Gift Horse was left. Arthur went to the front pursued by Knockdon, Young Bachelor and Inducement. They entered the straight in this order where Greek Burn and Dandy Brush moved up. Knockdon and Arthur were fighting out the issue when Greek Burn came on the outside and failed by the shortest margin to get the better of Arthur.

Won by short head; 1 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 7 4/5 seconds

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 218. Places Rs. 55; Rs. 40/8 and Rs. 24.

2nd, Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 24/8; Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 11/8.

Favourite:—Knockdon bracket

Trainer:—R. Bence.

9th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE AGRA PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; and third Rs. 600. A handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr's YAWIR AWAR 9-10 Dillon 1
Mr S M Khemara's WATCHMAKER 8-9 Obaid 2
Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD II 7-4 Meekings 3
Mr H Ahmed's QUARRY 7-4 Simmons 4

All ran.

Won by 1/2 length; 2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time—1 minute 21 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 17; Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 25/8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 11; Rs. 10 and Rs. 13/8

Favourite:—Yawir Awar

Trainer:—Owner.

VICEROY'S HORSE WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The race for the Governor's Cup resulted to-day as follows:—

H. E. the Viceroy's COMPLET 1
IRISH TIMES 2
BLACKETTE 3

Won by short head. Three lengths separated second and third.

Time—Three minutes four seconds.

Golden Carp ran four h.

Betting.—Two to one against Complet, 5/1 Irish Times, 6/1 Blackette.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD FAIR CRICKETER

One of the women batting in the first cricket match between men and women on the Gujerat College grounds, Ahmedabad, in which the latter won.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

At the close of the game in the professional billiards match the scores were:—

Davis 17,612
Newman (in play) 16,304

JARDINE'S FATHER IMPROVES

LONDON, Jan. 12

D. R. Jardin'e father is stated tonight to be "certainly better," and is going on fairly well.—Reuter

QUEENSLAND MAKES 317

S. Australia Scores 15 For No Loss

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRISBARNE, Jan. -).

In the match between Queensland and South Australia at the close of to-day, Queensland were all out for 317 (Cook made 156, and Grimmet took five wickets for 132. and Lee took four for 59).

South Australia scored 15 for no loss.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

In the second match Tilden beat Vines (6-4. 18-10, 9-7, and 6-3).

MADRAS CRICKET

Indian Bowlers Effective Attack On European Wickets

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Following are the teams in batting order:—

EUROPEANS: C. P. Johnstone (Capt.); A. L. Shaw; Capt. F. Rogers; H. P. Ward (Captain); Capt. H. A. White; R. Nailer; R. B. Carrick; Major S. Ward; T. V. Hollingworth; R. I. F. Macintosh and H. M. L. E. Marchand.

INDIANS:—A. G. Ramsingh; A. V. Krishnaswami; Bharat Chand; M. J. Gopalan; M. Shivnath; M. Baliah (Captain); P. Jnanardhanan; Mark Ranganathan; M. A. Uuttappa; B. R. Nagaraja Rao and S. V. Thiruvenkatchari.

The annual three day cricket fixture between the Presidency Europeans and Indians commenced at 11 a.m. to-day at Chepauk in the presence of a large gathering. The recent rains have greatly enhanced the beauty of the M. C. C. ground which has been well laid out and nurtured with scrupulous attention in view of the ensuing M. C. C. and Test matches. The weather was ideal and the Europeans winning the toss opened their innings with C. P. Johnstone and Capt. Shaw on a perfect wicket.

BATSMEN REFUSE RISKS.

M. Bharatchand who vbgkxzxz M. J. Gopalan and Bharatchand who were in charge of tne Indian attack kept up a good lengtn and the batsmen were refusing to take risks. It took 20 minutes to sent up the first decade. Ramsingh who relieved Bharatchand at the pavilion end was punished by Johnstone who despatched him twice to the leg boundary. The Kent amateur continued steadily and hitting freely obtained 34 runs in the first hour when the total was 52 runs for no loss.

PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

The first wicket partnership was, however, dissolved at 10 minutes past 12 when Shaw, who was feeling uncomfortable at the wicket, was cleaned bowled by a good length ball off Gopalan for a paltry 13. Rogers, who filled the gap assisted Johnstone to pile up runs and the kent player taking full liberty with the bowlers reached his individual 50 in another 20 minutes. But Rogers was shaky and fell to a catch by Gopalan at short leg off Nagaraja Rao (83-2-8).

LAUNCH SCORE.

H. P. Ward joined Johnstone and both were playing steadily The first century of the match was hoisted when the game had progressed 5 minutes under two hours. The score at lunch interval was 147 for 2 wickets.

PLAY AFTER LAUNCH.

Europeans met with rot after lunch. Ramsingh who resumed bowling at the pavilion end worked havoc with the ball. He had Johnstone out l.b.w. in his very first ball and dismissed White for a duck with the third ball of the same over. Johnstone displayed a stylish innings for his magnificent 77 which included 7 fours.

BREEZY INNINGS.

Ward went on with crisp cuts and drives reaching his 50 but he succumbed to the next ball off Ramsingh when the total stood at 164. Ward's was a breezy innings he taking barely 15 minutes over an hour. He hit 5 boundaries for his faultless 50.

Nagarajarao of Bangalore now had an inspired spell of bowling and accounted for three cheap wickets of the remaining batsmen. Only Hollingworth stayed awhile hitting up 17 runs. The Europeans' first innings concluded at 20 minutes to 4 for a total of 206 runs.

INDIANS' FIRST KNOCK.

Indians went in at 4 to open their innings with Ramsingh and Krishnaswamy against the bowling of L. E. Marchand and McIntosh. After 15 minutes' play Major Ward relieved L. E. Marchand and the change proved successful. Ramsingh being caught out by Nailer at cover off Ward.

Bharatchand filled the vacancy and the pair playing a confident game carried the score to 50 just in an hour's time. At close of play to-day the Indians had scored 77 for one wicket.

Following are the scores:—

EUROPEANS: 1st Innings.

Johnstone l.b.w. b Ramsingh	77
Shaw b Gopalan	13
Rogers c Gopalan, b Nagaraja Rao	8
H. P. Ward b Ramsingh	50
White l.b.w. b Ramsingh	0
Nailer c Substitute (Thiagarajan) b Nagaraja Rao	13
Carrick c Substitute (Thiagarajan) b Ramsingh	7
Major Ward b Nagaraja Rao	2
Meintosh l.b.w. b Nagaraja Rao	0
Hollingworth b Gopalan	17
L. E. Marchand (not out)	7
Extras	12
Total	206

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gopalan 2 for 58; Ramsingh 4 for 65; Nagaraja Rao 4 for 34; Bharatchand Shivnath Uttappa 0 for 15, 12 and 10 respectively.

INDIANS: 1st Innings.

Ramsingh c Nailer, b Ward	7
Krishnaswamy (not out)	33
Bharatchand (not out)	30
Extras	7
Total (for 1 wkt.)	77

M. C. C. TEAM BATHE IN GANGES

"Expiating Sins For Dropped Catches And No-Balls"!

BENARES, Jan. 13.

At a banquet the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram gave in honour of H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lady Hailey, where all the members of the M.C.C. were present, the Maharajkumar, in proposing the toast of His Excellency, spoke of the services His Excellency had rendered to India and the Empire.

H. E. the Governor, replying to the toast, thanked the Maharajkumar on behalf of himself and of the many in the province whom he had done such a good turn by getting the M.C.C. to play in the province. Continuing His Excellency said that the Maharajkumar had done the M.C.C. a good turn by affording them a nopportunity to bathe themselves in the Ganges and cleanse themselves of their past sins that consisted of the catches they had missed, the no balls they had played.

Mr. Jardine, in accepting the Vizianagram colours, said that he knew of only three persons in India who had done much for cricket. They were the late Jam Sahib, his nephew Duleepsinghji and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. He thanked the Maharajkumar for his hospitality.

JARDINE OFF FOR A SHOOT.

Mr. Jardine left for a shoot in the Maharajkumar's private jungle in Mirjapore.—A. P.

KID BERG'S LAST FIGHT?

Outpointed By Locatelli In 10-Round Bout

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

Locatelli (Italy) outpointed Kid Berg (England) in a 10-round bout.

This is probably Berg's last fight.

F. A. CUP

Results Of Third Round Matches

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The following are the results of the matches played for Football Association Cup Third Round:—

Plymouth 1, Huddersfield 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Aldershot 0.
Manchester United 1, Portsmouth 1.
Workington 4, Gateshead 1.
Southampton 1, Northampton 1.
Chelsea 1, West Bromwich 1.
Bristol City 1, Derby 1.
Rotherham 0, Wednesday 3.
Charlton 2, Port Vale 0.
Notts Forest 4, Queens Park Rangers 0.
Hull 1, Brentford 0.
Stoke 3, Bradford 0.
Reading 1, Oldham 2.
Birmingham 2, Sheffield United 1.
Brighton 3, Swindon 1.
Chesterfield 2, Aston Villa 2.
Leeds 0, Preston 1.
Grimsby 1, Orient 0.
Tranmere 3, Southend 0.
Bolton 3, Halifax 1.
Sunderland 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Millwall 3, Accrington 0.
Wolverhamptom 1, Newcastle 0
Cheltenham 1, Blackpool 3.
Manchester City 3, Blackburn 1.
Liverpool 1, Fulham 1.
Luton 0, Arsenal 1.
Swansea 1, Notts County 0.
Leicester 3, Lincoln 0.
Tottenham 3, Everton 0.
West Ham 3, Bradford City 2.
Burnley 0, Bury 0.—Reuter's Special.

MR. GADGIL CHARGED UNDER C. L. A. ACT

Alleged Advocacy Of Continuing C. D.

AKOLA, Jan. 13.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, a pleader of Poona was charged, to-day, before the City Magistrate of Akola under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The prosecution case was that in the course of a speech at Akola the accused urged the continuance of the Congress programme and thus encouraged civil disobedience movement.

Judgment will be delivered on January 15.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S DEBT TO LATE TULSIDAS BHAVANIDAS

Memorial Statue And Portrait Opened At Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital

Decked with innumerable flags and festoons the Harkisondas Narottumdas Hospital, near Parthana Samaj presented a gay appearance on Saturday evening when Mr. Justice Kania performed the unveiling ceremony of the memorial statue and portrait of the late Mr. Tulsidas Bhavandas the founder of the Hospital.

BOMBAY'S DEBT.

Mr. I. Lakshmidas in welcoming the visitors gave a short history of the Hospital and of the greatness of the benefactor, the late Tulsidas. He said that the Bombay City owed a debt of gratitude to the great man, who by his untiring efforts had been responsible for founding the Hospital.

Mr. G. B. Narotamdas, and Dr. Yodih spoke about the service the great institution, founded by Mr. Tulsidas, was doing to a large number of sick persons in the city.

Justice Kania, in the course of his speech, spoke of his intimacy with late Mr. Tulsidas which became closer with the founding of the hospital. The late Mr. Tulsidas rose in his position by his own perseverng efforts and his sacrifices for the good of others. He remembered very well how twenty years ago the late Mr. Tulsidas was devoting his entire time, energy and health to find the means and funds to found such a big Hospital.

DONATIONS.

The speaker announced the receipt of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from an unknown benefactor, and of Rs. 501 each from Sjts. Devidas Vithaldas, Gordhanadas, and Kanta Varjivandas, towards the funds of the Hospital, on the memorial occasion.

The unveiling was then performed by the president of the marble bust and of the portrait.

It might be added here that Sir Harkisondas Narrothumdass Hospital was founded from funds bequeathed by the late Sir Harkisondass and his widow, through the efforts of the late Mr. Tulsidas, the opening ceremony of which hospital was performed by Sir Leslie Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay, on 6th January 1923. The funds of the hospital came to 7.5 lakhs rupees, besides public subscriptions amounting to 2.1 lakhs. The Hospital itself cost 5.77 lakhs for building, besides equipment. In 1928 extensions were made valued at 1.52 lakhs. The Hospital now accommodates 150 beds, 56 of which are free, and 14 maternity beds also free, the rest being charged at a nominal rate.

PRICE OF INSULIN REDUCED

RUGBY, Jan. 13.

Leading British drug manufacturers announce reductions in the price of Insulin, specific used for the treatment of diabetes. Last November, the British Chemical Manufacturers gave an assurance to the Board of Trade Tribunal that if a duty was imposed on imported insulin, the price of home product would not be raised. The existing duty of 10 per cent was thereupon raised to 33 per cent., as from December 17th last. A reduction in the price is now announced by home manufacturers as approximately 12 per cent.—B. O. W.

HUGE LEOPARDESS KILLED

RANGOON, Jan. 5.
(By Mail.)

A eightfoot leopardess was killed by a Burman forester while he was out in search of illicit sawpits. The Forester, it is reported, was roaming abiut in the Jungle when he discovered two leopard cubs near Pegu.

The forester carried away the cubs but brought them along the next day in a basket and placed them where he had found them. The leopardess came along to the spot and was shot down by the forester.—A. P.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

KASHMIR "CONVERSIONS".

JAMMU, Jan. 13.

The Publicity Officer, Jammu wires:—

"Some papers recently published a report that pressure was being brought to bear on the Hindus of Mirpur by Muslim lumberdars and zaildars of the Ilaq to embrace Islam.

"On enquiry this allegation has been found to be entirely incorrect.

"Two chamars who are reported to have been converted to Islam have done so voluntarily.

"No Muslim Zaildar was found to have taken interest in the —this conversion."

ROUSE SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS

(Continued From Page 1)

and assigned activity be, if not social?" He stated, however, that he proposed to deal with those problems of social welfare work which ordinarily fall outside the obligations imposed upon municipal authorities by statute but which have been increasingly engaging the attention of progressive municipalities in modern times.

GREEK IDEAL.

The ancient Greek ideal of democracy was to give to each man or woman the freest opportunity of making the best of himself or herself physically, mentally and morally. That was also the ideal of the self-governing assemblies and local bodies, which flourished in ancient India. That, too is the goal of people enjoying local autonomy in civilized countries in our times. But reforms: social, economic and political, can only follow in the wake of an enlightened citizenship. Every citizen in Bombay shares in the success or failure of the Corporation, for the municipality is nothing more or less than its whole body of citizens.

According to the usual definition of the term, a municipality is an organisation for the self-government of a city or town by means of a corporation or a committee empowered generally to maintain peace and order and to manage the affairs of the inhabitants.

Mark the phrase "the affairs of the inhabitants." Everything human is included within the meaning of the phrase. In this country, however, the activities of even the foremost municipalities are limited merely to such functions as conservancy, sanitation, water supply, lighting and maintenance of roads, primary education and medical relief.

INDIA FAR BEHIND.

The foremost municipalities in India have not yet attained the rank of even second-class municipalities in Western countries. Though municipal amenities are often available, the essence of municipal government, the perfection of humanity, is lacking. The underlying reason for the backwardness of Indian municipalities was in the speaker's opinion, due to the myth that democratic institutions are foreign to the genius of the people of India. But a study of history shows that in the post-Vedic Age, the national life of the people expressed itself in various self-governing institutions. Whereas the present system is one of self-government by statutory delegation, with a circumscribed sphere of action, the ancient system was, to say the least, self-government by prescriptive right. Its range of social service affected both, the material and spiritual welfare of the people. In their philanthropic work the ancient local bodies appear to have anticipated the most advanced type of modern municipal government.

The principal social services of a modern municipality may be summed up under the heads of public health and safety; municipal improvement and amenities, such as city-planning, construction of streets, sewer systems, disposal of waste materials, control of noxious trades, supply of water, gas, light, markets, transport, housing schemes, public-baths, parks and playgrounds; education, including adult education, provision of libraries, museum, theatres, etc.; charities and correctional services.

ASSETS—LIABILITIES.

Turning to Bombay, in the preservation of public health the city has been well served. As regards public safety, since the middle of the 18th century the Municipal Corporation has been slowly divested of all control over the police. The fire-brigade has splendid traditions for efficiency and chivalry. The City is noted for its water-supply, markets, roads, lighting and local transportation—the last two functions being entrusted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Traction Company. As regards education, the Municipality maintains 350 primary schools, with compulsory education in but two Wards.

These are the assets, but the liabilities are terrific. Rather than depressing his audience with a recital of these liabilities, Mr. Masani stated that he preferred to present the normal balance-sheet of the progressive municipalities of the world, with the hope that it might have the desired effect of stimulating civic effort in Bombay.

The progressive municipalities in Europe and America hold themselves responsible for providing houses for the poor, shelters for the homeless, sanataria and other institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis, convalescent homes, dispensaries and hospitals, medical advice offices for mothers, maternity homes and milk depots. Their activities also embrace education, vocational training, school kitchens and the feeding of necessitous children, school medical inspection and treatment dental clinics, children care centres, open air schools, free libraries, museums, art galleries, theatres, parks, playgrounds, and public-baths. They also hold themselves responsible for the relief of the poor, the protection of children and the care of illegitimate children. Within their normal activities are also included measures for the promotion of industrial and commercial well-being and for the supply of commercial services such as house registries, labour registries, legal advice and information agencies, employment bureaus, sickness and unemployment insurance schemes, fire insurance schemes, savings banks and even pawnshops.

Such philanthropic work is not confined to departmental effort. Outside agencies engaged in welfare work are given financial support by the municipalities.

APPEAL TO CORPORATORS.

What a wide vista of welfare work is here opened out for us. This afternoon I can only just make an appeal to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to devise ways and means of providing for five very pressing needs of the city, namely, housing pure milk and food; poor relief; child protection; education.

Housing is "the very basis of civic progress," To live does not mean merely to keep alive, it implies growth. A house, must therefore, be something in which the inmates have a fair chance to grow. Bombay has had its improvement and development schemes, but a feeble attack has as yet been made on the unhealthy, ugly and ungodly houses in the city. There is always the question of funds. But for carrying out its obligations two courses are always open to local authorities: to render a social service direct, or to have it rendered by other organizations encouraged by concessions, or subventions or both. Both Government and the Municipality should consider rendering assistance to co-operative building societies.

Adulteration of foodstuffs is widely practiced in Bombay and pure milk for infants is still a dream. The unimaginative male municipal house-keepers have made little progress in this direction. There is need for a feminine influence in the domain of municipal home life, though as yet few women have come forward to render their assistance.

Countless committees have suggested schemes to deal with Bombay's beggar problem, but the question still remains unsolved. Why? It is the same old story. "The watchdogs of finance" in the Government Secretariat and those in the Municipality cannot see eye to eye regarding the respective liabilities of the two high contracting parties. Even a hundred years ago the authorities were not so apathetic as at present.

Juvenile care and juvenile protection constitute a very essential item in the programme of modern municipalities, but little attention is bestowed on this vital social function by our city fathers. Fortunately, however, a special address upon this subject is contemplated in this series of lectures.

THE ACID TEST.

If a city is to be truly great she must be rich in citizens, strong in their strength and great in the greatness of their conception of the civic ideal. The development of the intellectual, aesthetic and moral faculties of the citizens is, indeed the most important and inspiring function of a municipality. The only title on which a Government can rely for the tenure of its power is the quality of the service which it renders to the people. Education is the acid test of such service. But what a poor record of such service it presents. How few and deficient are our primary and secondary schools and how little have we got in this country to show corresponding to the educational activities of the great cities of the world in respect of evening schools, university extension courses, and popular lectures on scientific, literary and historic subjects for the enlightenment of the adult population. Fortunately, a few of our enthusiastic citizens, of whom Dr. Manshardt is one, have just completed a scheme for adult education on an extensive scale. We hope soon to be in a position to inaugurate the movement and we trust it will not languish for want of encouragement.

In conclusion, what appeals to me most in the social and philanthropic work of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House is its effort to produce a better association of individuals. One of the crying needs of this country is a largee social consciousness so as to make individuals and groups of individuals realize the interdependence of all the inhabitants of a city and the importance of associated life exemplified in the ancient village communities of India. Let us strive to realise this ideal in our daily work, knit together in closer and closer bonds of enlightened fellowship.

REFORM FOR BARODA

Council Member Tables Resolution For Democratic Administration

BARODA, January 13.

A number of useful and important resolutions, which, if adopted and accepted by the Government, will have a far-reaching effect have been tabled by the members of the Baroda Legislative Council for its ensuing meeting fixed for January 17.

In the course of a resolution, Mr. Devidas Shah desires that in view of the impending constitutional changes in the Government of British India, a more democratic system of administration should be introduced in Baroda to keep pace with the progress outside and requests Government to begin by widening the scope and franchise of the Legislative Council.

He further wants Government to add radio to the many branches of instructions provided by Government and to introduce it in every village of the State. He has also tabled resolutions asking for the representation of Baroda on the Indian Central Cotton Committee and for a grant of at least Rs. 10,000 to the gymnasiums in the State.

Mr. Vidyashankar Vakil has given notice of resolutions asking for the State Control of Okha Railway with the object of developing Fort Okha and giving more facilities to the business community, for the construction of an aero-drome at Baroda and Mehsana, for permission to ask supplementary questions and to discuss the State Budget in the Legislative Council, for the immediate establishment of a University for Baroda and for the introduction of a legislation on the lines of the British Trade Disputes Act in the British Area.

SOCIAL REFORM

Another member has tabled resolutions asking among other things for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the conditions of women and to recommend restrictive legislation preventing men marrying more than one wife, for the establishment of a State Bank on the lines of the Bhavnagar State Bank, for amending the Child Marriage Act so as to prevent a bridegroom marrying a bride who may be older than him by more than 4 years.—United Press.

MOVE FOR WORLD SUGAR CONFERENCE

Participation Of U. S. In Informal Meeting Welcomed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

President Roosevelt announced that he favours American participation in the informal meeting of the sugar-producing nations to discuss the possibility of a successful world sugar conference

BRITISH LIQUIR QUOTA

Condition For Its Doubling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 131.

It is announced that thedoubling of the British liquor quota is conditional on such imports being cleared at foreign ports before the midnight of 27-1. Any unused balance of the quota will be allotted in the second permit period, for which permits will be issued on or about 1/3.

18 "Dangerous Persons Of Allahabad

The Allahabad correspondent of "The Tribune" writing on the 10th instant. says:—

"A report is current here that the names of eighteen Congressmen, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya and others, have been sent up to the local Government by the authorities of Allahabad, as dangerous persons in anticipation, probably of some action against them."

ORIENTALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Some of the delegates to the 7 th Indian Oriental Conference he ld at Baroda recently. From left to right on chairs:—Dr. Krishna (Mysore), Rev. H. Heras (Bombay), Mr. G. H. Ojha (Ajmer), Prof. A. B. Dhruva (Benares), Prof. A. C. Woolner (Lahore). Mr. V. P. Vaidya (Bombay), Mr. K. P. Jayaswal (President-Patna), Pandit Hiralal (Katni), Dr. Hiranand (Nilgiris), Dr. Harichand (Patna), Dr. S. K. Belwalkar (Poona). Dr. B. Bhattacharya (Secretary, Baroda), Mrs. Shirin Fouzdar (Rutlam).

VICTORY FOR CHAUTEMPS

French Chamber Passes Vote Of Confidence In Cabinet

PARIS, Jan. 13.

The Chamber thereafter adopted by 376 votes to 205 the motion of M. Herriott expressing confidence in the Government. The Socialists supported the Government. M. Chautemps in speech defended his Press Libel Bill, which the Right wing attacked as contrary to the freedom of the press. M. Chautemps opposed the Right wing proposal for a committee of enquiry on the ground that the Stavisky affair was strictly judicial and not political.

The Motion for an appointment of a committee was defeated by 360 votes to 229.

NO PROSPECT OF COUP D'ETAT

The Parisians' sleep is not disturbed by the revelation made by M. Chautemps in the Chamber last evening that some groups were agitating for a "directory" to

M. Herriot.

assume power in the event of the Cabinet resigning. There is no prospect of a "coup d'etat" in France.

The Left wing Parties now in power uphold the present constitution, and there is no danger from the Royalists, who specialise in student grawls, nor Communists, whose star has waned and still less from the Parliamentary Right led by M. Tardieu, the remaining factor in the situation.—

PANDEMONIUM REIGNS

M. Tardieu returned to the Chamber and created a pandemonium calling M. Lafont, Neo-Socialist Deputy a liar.

After he excitement subsided, M. Tardieu announced that he supported the proposal for a committee to enquire into the Stavisky scandal. M. Tardieu publicly announced that he was opposed to a Dictatorship and was loyal to Republican principles.

He advocated reform of the constitution by the Congress of Versailles so as to facilitate dissolution rather on British lines.

He considered a "coup d'etat" out of question.

AFTER THE STORM

After the storm last night, Paris was peaceful in the evening. Large crowds of youths are still standing in the rain, but the police do not expect trouble.

The police barred the Place de la Concorde, only privilege traffic being allowed to pass. Cafes and restaurants were open, but shops in the Boulevard Saint German closed early.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Chamber passed a motion of confidence in the Government by 360 votes to 229.

PERSONAL VICTORY.

The result of the Chamber debate is the great personal victory for M. Chautemps. It adds to the laurels which he had won on the unpopular Finance Bill.

Thanks to the defeat of the motion for Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry Justice will now take its course unhampered by political interference.—Reuter.

"NELSON" SAILS IMMEDIATELY

Private Inquiry Into Grounding

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Divers to-day examined the keel and hull of the "Nelson" and after receiving their report the Commander-in-Chief decided that the "Nelson" should sail tomorrow to rejoin the Home Fleet. Meanwhile the Court of Inquiry into the grounding is being held privately at the Portsmouth dockyard. Its report will be forwarded to the Admralty.

WOMAN ATTACKED WITH KNIFE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

A woman was attacked with a knife this afternoon by persons who an alleged to by "gundas" in Chawri Bazar. They appear to have made some unseemly comments while the woman was passing on the road. The woman, it is alleged, retaliated by making aousife remarks. As a sequel she was attacsed. The woman was remived to the hospital. The injury is not of a serious nature.—(United Press.)

"B" CLASS FOR DR. GIDWANI ?

HYDERABAD (Sind,) Jan. 13.

It is reliably learnt that Dr. Choithram Gidawani, who was awarded "" class in jail, has been transfered to "B" class from to-day. (United Press.)

STOP PRESS

DISASTROUS TRANS-ANDINE FLOODS.

(Special Cable)

SANTIAGO DE CHILLE, January 13.

Thirty thousand tourists from Argentine are stranded at Chile as a result sk;wt vbgkq xzfi xzx as a consequence of trans-Aandine floods which are so severe it require five months to repair the railways. The deathroll is estimated at 40.

(Special Cable)

The ex-Kaiser will spend his 75th birthday on the 27th January, quieter than ever as a consequence of a bad attack of rheumatism, compelling abandonment of his favourite pastime of woodchopping. He is said to be watching the political developments in Germany closely, although declines to comment on recent evente. It is understood ex-Kaistr does not approve Nazi policy entirely.

(Special Cable)

AMSTERDAM, Jon. 13.

International Union for Rubber Culture Dutch Indies invoked private meeting at Amsterdam on January 18. Only business on agenda is certain communication from President regarding proposed rubber restriction.

END OF FUKIEN REVOLT?

SHANGHAI, Jan. 13.

It is officially claimed that Government forces have occupied Foochow. If this is true it means the end of Fukien revolt.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH CRUISER TO STAND BY.

HONGKONG, Jan. 13.

The British Cruiser "Berwick" has been ordered to stand by in readiness to go to Foochow, should the necessity to protect British residents arise.—Reuter's Special

QUIT ORDER ON BISWAS

Midnapore Magistrate Notifies College Professors

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Mr. Biswas, Acting Principal of the Midnapore College and two other professors have been notified yesterday under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act. by the District Magistrate. to leave the District within 24 hours. Mr. Biswas has been officiating as the Principal for the last six months. Up-to-now twenty-five gentlemen of Midnapur have been externed.—United Press.

KAPURTHALA AFFAIRS

Akali Promise Of Support To State

AMRITSAR, Jan. 13.

Master Tara Singh, will move the following resolutions at the meeting of the Shiromani Akali Dal to be held on January 18:—

(i) In view of the fact that the situation in Kapurthala State is getting worse owing to the vacillating policy of the Kapurthala administration, the Shiromani Akhali Dal, prays to His Highness to appoint a strong Council of Administration representing all the communities with some members of the Royal family at the helm.

(ii). The Shiromani Akali Dal, further assures the Maharaja Sahib that the Dal is prepared to make every sacrifice for the protection of the State.—United Press

CONSCRIPTION FOR SPECIAL POLICE

KHARAGPUR, Jan. 13.

Twelve persons have been served with notices to act as Special Constables.—United Press.

ESTATES AUCTIONED TO RECOVER REVENUE

BARISAL, Jan. 13.

Seventy-seven estates including 70 Khasmahal tenures and seven permanently settled estates were sold by auction to-day in default of payment of revenue for the September Kist.—United Press.

JAIL WARDER

Gets Capital Punshment

FEROZEPUR, Jan. 13.

Diabolical murder of a college student who was enticed away, was recalled in the Sessions Court to-day when the Judge, agreeing with the unanimous verdict of guilty of murder by the assessors, sentenced Rahmatali a warder of the local jail to capital punishment.

The prosecution story as disclosed by Harbons Singh, approver, was that the accused Rahmatali requested him to bring the deceased Manoharlal, a student of Ramsukhdas College, to the other side of Sutlej Bridge near Ferozepore City on April 29. The deceased was taken down the bridge. By accident Rahmatali let go a bullet from his loaded gun he was carrying at the time injuring the poor victim. Manoharlal was yet breathing when the approver and the accused thought of killing him to avoid any further trouble on them. Manoharlal's head was severed from trunk with knife and thrown into a stagnant pool near the river while the trunk was disposed off later.

Vigorous police investigation led to the detection of the crime. Manoharlal was the only son of a widowed mother.—United Press.

LORD BRABOURNE'S SONS PROGRESSING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Lord Brabourne's sons are progressing as well as may be expected.

SPICY ROMANCE IN THRILLER OF WARRING CHINA

WAR CORRESPONDENT

BRILLIANT CAST.

JACK HOLT

RALPH GRAVES—LILA LEE

3-30; 6-30 and 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON

Heather Angel with Edmund Gwenn

EARLY TO BED

The Romance of Two "Bedfellows" who never met at home

A musical picture at

ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

AERODROME FOR BARODA

Authorities Plan For Air Mail Service Station Facilities

BARODA, Jan. 13.

Contrary to expectation, the Government of Baroda, is understood to have notified their intention to construct an aerodrome and a hanger near Baroda City to provide a landing ground for private and service planes flying via Baroda, simultaneously with the tabling of a resolution asking for that facility by a Member of the State Legislative Council, which meets next Wednesday.

It is proposed to ask the Postal Authorities to fix Baroda as a station for delivery and despatch of Air Mail by the Tata Service now running between Karachi and Bombay.

It is understood that a similar proposal is also being considered by the Maharajas of Rajpipla and Idar.—United Press.

H. M. S. NELSON AT PORTSMOUTH

May Continue Her Cruise If Undamaged

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

After being stranded for 9 hours the H. M. S. Nelson was re-floated at high tide and taken to the Portsmouth dockyard for examination.

The fuel and ammunition were previously discharged into lighters, while the dredger started work beneath the bows with a view to facilitating a refloating.

If it is found that the "Nelson" is undamaged, she will probably leave for the West Indies cruise on January 15th.

WORK AS PARTNERS

M. P.'s Appeal To Indians

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Captain Victor Alexander Cazalet, M.P., now in Calcutta speaking on the constitutional relation between England and India yesterday evening at the University Institute Hall, appealed to Indians to wipe out all prejudices of the past, and work with England as pareners for the common good of the Empire. He maintained that the White Paper was an achievement of real value and represented an honest effort to meet a very complicated situation —United Press.

OLDEST WOMAN IN PUNJAB

Shubadevi Dies Of Heart-Failure At Age Of 111 Years

LAHORE, Jan. 13

Probably the oldest woman in the Punjab—certainly one of the oldest died at Lahore at the age of 111-1/2 years.

Shubadevi was born in 1822 and her centenary was celebrated by her family in 1922. The lady retained keenness of mind till the end and she was in perfect health. Both her eyesight and hearing were good.

Her death was due to heart failure. Shubadevi leaves behind her four grandchildren the eldest of whom is fifty.—A. P

PATHE

10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

IN A GRAND MUSICAL ROMANCE

TORCH SINGER

MAKING TRAVEL POPULAR

B. B. And C. I. Rly. Initiates Novel Enterprise

The B. B. and C. I. Railway is sending out a lecturer on tour to visit various colleges and schools of Northern and Central India and address students on the historical, religious and social aspects of Rajputana. The Railway later will hold a public exhibition of photographs touching the antiquity and history of Rajputana. It is felt that these steps will stimulate and encourage the public to travel.

Several Associations and Museums at Ajmer, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Ujjain interested in historical and anthropological research, are co-operating with the railway to make known to the public interested in Rajputana, several new aspects of its history, developments and attractions.—A.P.

BRITISH SOLDIER FATALLY SHOT

Comrades Rifle Goes Off Accidentally While Checking Kit In Train

LAHORE, January 13.

As a result of a revolver going off accidentally, death has occurred of Private Cilegan, First Battalion, Dorcestershire Regiment, this week while he with a batch of about eighty soldiers was travelling by train to Ruper.

It is stated that one of Cilegan's comrades was checking his kit when the revolver went off accidentally. Cilegan was shot through the lungs and died within a few minutes.

The accident occurred near Beas river between Amritsar and Jullunder.

Cilegan's body was brought to Jullunder Cantonment, where a post-mortem will be held.—A.P.

REV. E. MACKENZIE DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The death has occurred of Reverend Evan Mackenzie for 30 years missionary of the Church of Scotland at Kalimpong.—Reu-

BANIAS VOTE FOR SOCIAL REFORM

SURAT, Jan. 13.

That widow re-marriage is permissible under the existing Diocial conditions, and that caste restriction be abolished is the gist of a resolution passed by the meeting of 'Punch' of Dashalad Bania Community of Surat, held yesterday. This is the first time that a resolution of this nature has been endorsed by the orthodox Bania community.—United Press.

The Bengal police have arrested one Bawa Singh, who is said to be an absconder in a case of two years' standing, at Amritsar and for whose arrest the Government had offer a reward of Rs. 100.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand nine hundred miles away was recorded at Bombay seismographs at nineteen hours eight minutes I.S.T. on Friday 12th January.

Surat.—Death has occurred of Mr. Motiram Tapidas Hathiwala, a well-known citizen and former Municipal Councillor of Surat. He was the Agent of Raner Electric Company.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT HAS SAVED U. S.

But Series Of Problems Yet Remain To Be Solved, Says Harold Butler

GENEVA, Jan. 12.

It is impossible to believe that the United States could have avoided a much greater catastrophe or achieved a measure of recuperation, which has already occurred, without the measures devised by President Roosevelt in financial, industrial and agricultural fields", says Mr. Harold Butler, English Director, International Labour Office, in a long article summing up the results of his observations during his recent visit to America

He remarks that there clearly has been an immense improvement, the banking confidence was restored to a considerable degree and the code was considerably increased by 22 per cent altogether.

Probably at least between 3 and 4 million persons have been re-employed by October, but a series of complicated econmic and financial problems remain to be solved and nobody can confidently predict future.—Reuter.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES RESTRAINT ORDER

Ban On Boycott German Circus Pamphlets

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

One J. C. Been of South Calcutta, who was reported to be distributing pamphlets advocating boycott of everything German and specially Hagenback Circus now showing in the City, has been served with a notice by the Police Magistrate of Sealdah.

The notice restricts his activities particularly the distribution of pamphlets within the jurisdiction of the Sealdah Court under Section 144 Cr. P. C., as the distribution of such pamphlets is likely to cause a breach of the peace—United Press.

FIRE AT SWADESHI STORES

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13

Last midnight, a big fire broke out in the Swadeshi Stores. Almost the entire stock was destroyed.

It will be recalled that only last evening, the Swadeshi stores celebrated its first anniversary.

Though incendiarism is not suspected, the clause of the fire seems to be shrouded in mystery. United Press.

CHETTIARS ARRESTED IN RANGOON

Wanted In Connection With Forged Notes In Trichi

RANGOON, January 13.

On receipt of a telegram from Trichinopoly, the Rangoon police arrested yesterday two Chettiars who, it is believed, are wanted in connection with a counterfeit currency notes case there.

Inquiries by the police, it is stated, led to the discovery of the incriminating documents which were passed between the Chettiars of Rangoon and Madras revealing that forged notes had been sent from Burma to Madras, Ceylon, Siam and Moulmein.

The arrested persons have been sent to Madras.—A.P.

SUPPORT TO TEMPLE ENTRY BILLS

POONA, Jan 13.

At a meeting held last afternoon when forty members were present, the Poona Bar Association with an overwhelming majority passed a resolution supporting Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's Temple Entdy Bill, now pending before the Legislative Assembly.

The Belgaum Bar Association by 48 votes against 46, it is reported, has also accorded support to the principles of the Bill.—United Press.

MASSES MISERY DUE TO DISHONESTY!

Raja Raj Singh Of Bara Discovers Cure For Present Evils

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

In opening the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in connection with the Allahabad Magh-Mela, Raja Raj Singh of Bara, in the course of his speech said, that the present condition of the masses was due to the prevalence of the evil of dishonesty in general and to under-production.

If people were honest and fair in their dealings and good manure and proper methods of agriculture were employed to enable the soil to yield to its utmost capacity, the old days of prosperity would soon return in India.—A.P.

PRIZE Rs. 100 IF PROVED OTHERWISE. CRYSTAL OR THE MAGIC MIRROR.

This Crystal is set in a small box, the possession of which helps in removing the evil effects of planets. It secures you remedies for incurable diseases; crowns you with success in litigations, or examinations, with its help you can talk with your dead relations and friends; you can see lottery and race tips. American futures, etc., you can foresee would-be bride or bridegroom. In short this Crystal presents your future events before your eyes like a cinema film.

Price Rs. 2 only; postage 0-3-0 extra.

WRITE TO PROF. JAUHARI.

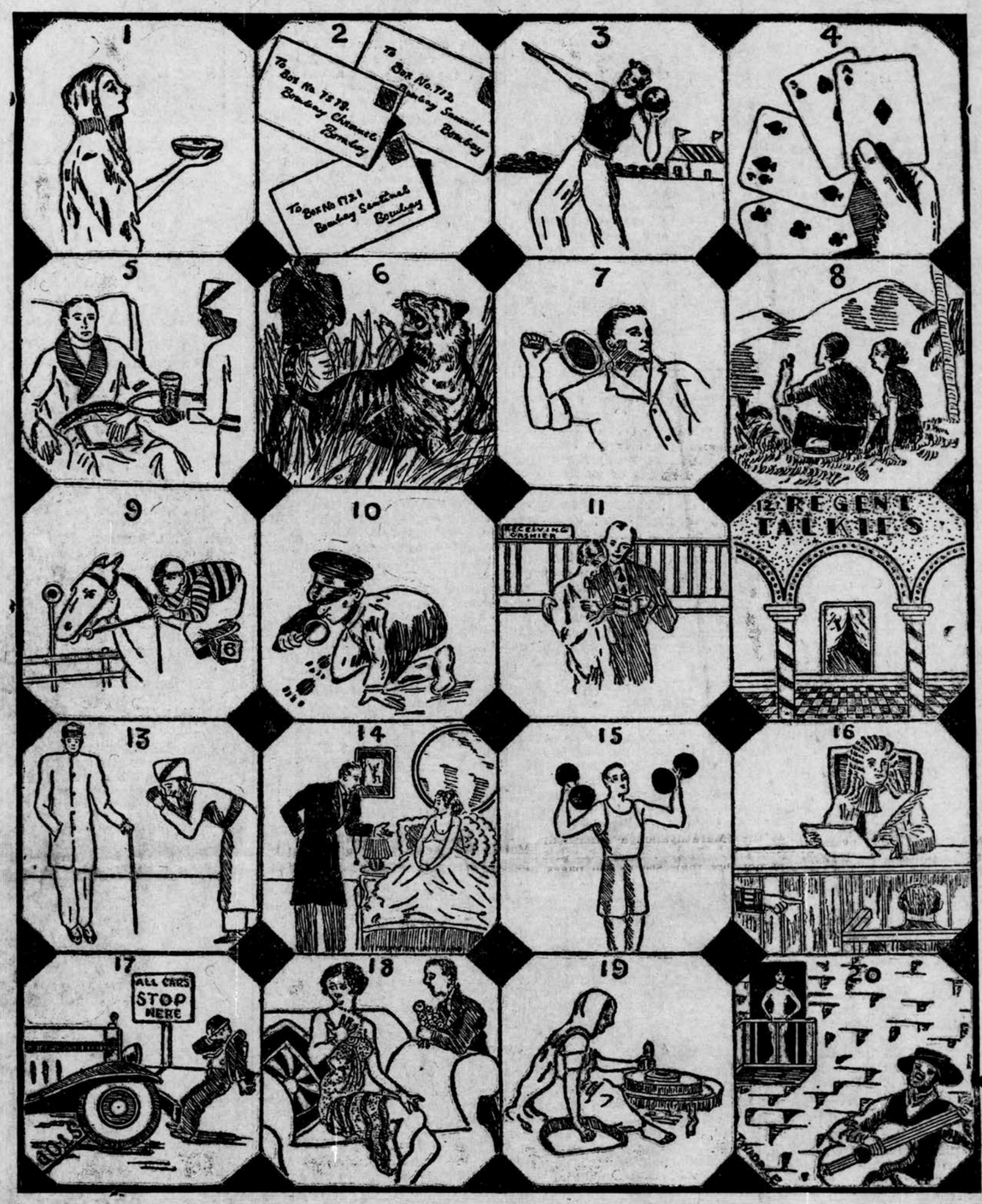
108, MAIN STREET, DEOLALI.

WHAT DO THEY INDICATE?

COMPETITION

1st PRIZE Rs. 500 2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES



This competition does not require any elaborate explanation. It is so simple that even school children can solve it with the same chance of success as their more experienced seniors.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Each of the twenty pictures given INDICATE something. All you have to do is to find out what each, picture indicates. For instance, picture No. 13 indicate RESPECT and in the list of clues No. 1 is RESPECT and is the correct answer.

RULES.

1. You will note that all the pictures are numbered as well as the clues. Each picture has its own clue. After you have worked out your answers, first enter the NUMBER only of the clue against the No. of picture to which it applies in the coupon given for the purpose.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

Post Box address is not to be used for Reg. Letters. They must be addressed as under: Competition Manager, Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 24TH JANUARY 1934. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" on the 1st February 1934. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Sentinel" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

LIST OF CLUES

(1)	RESPECT.	(7)	EXAMINATION.	(14)	INVESTIGATION.
(2)	EXERCISE.	(8)	UNEMPLOYMENT.	(15)	CONVALESCENCE.
(3)	PASTIME.	(9)	RECKLESSNESS.	(16)	MUSIC.
(4)	LOVE.	(10)	ILLNESS.	(17)	NEED.
(5)	RECREATION.	(11)	STRENGTH.	(18)	THRIFT.
(6)	EXCITEMENT.	(12)	EMPLOYMENT.	(19)	REST.
		(13)	DANGER.	(20)	COMPETITION.

COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	1
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(B. C.)

RAJWADE SANSHODHAN MANDIR

Maharashtra's Memorial To Departed Scholar And Historian

(By "B")

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, late Governor of Bombay, in his opening speech made at the first session of the Historical Congress held at Bombay in 1930 mentioned Rajawade's name as a distinguished historical research scholar of modern times. It was to perpetuate the memory of such a distinguished scholar that a fire proof building called the "Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandir" was erected at Dhulia. The opening ceremony of the Mandir was performed by her Highness Shrimant Saubhagywati Maharani Indirabai Masaheb Holkar of Indore in January 1932.

CEASELESS SEARCH FOR MSS.

The late Mr. Vishwanath Kashinath Rajawade devoted thirty years of his life to the advancement of the cause of Maratha history, language and literature. From one end of India to the other he roamed about in search of Sanskrit and Marathi manuscripts and historical documents belonging to families of note who had taken a leading part in establishing and spreading Maratha Rule in India. By his ceaseless efforts he succeeded in collecting about four thousand Sanskrit and two thousand Marathi manuscripts of well known writers and between ten to fifteen thousand important historical documents. In a country where historical documents are regarded as precious as jewelry, a good many documents in Rajwade's collection would each fetch, if sold, large sums of money. It was with the laudable view of safely preserving this precious literary and historical treasure and to make it available for study to future generations that the memorial in the form of a fire proof building was conceived and carried out. Many generous minded lovers of history and admirers of Rajwade have given munificient donations for raisng this memorial. Rajawade's princeless collection has now been safely deposited in this Mandir.

All this work was accomplished by the Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal Dhulia with the monetary help it has deceived from several donors. This society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1861. The Society publishes a quarterly magazine called "Sanshodhak" ('Researcher') in which Rajawade's unpublished essays relating to varied subjects are published, in addition to ancient Marathi prose works and original historical documents under the title of Marathyancha Itihasachi Sadhane. Eight numbers of the quarterly are already out and it

Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Ruler Of Aundh.

now enters upon its third year of existence.

RAJWADE'S WRITINGS.

The output of Rajawade's writings was extensive. He published as many as 22 volumes of original historical papers known as the "Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane." Each volume consists of not less than 500 to 600 pages. His prefaces to these volumes contain learned expositions of the various incidents and aspects of Maratha History. He has also written several essays on Marathi grammer, metre, philology, origin of Sanskrit language, history of the development of the institution of marriage amongst the Hindus, and Hindu sociology. There is hardly any branch of Marathi literature in which he has not carried out original research work and made his mark therin. He had taken a vow not to write in any other language except Marathi and he stuck to this resolve to the last. His writings are known for their originality of thought and racy style. Mr. Jules Bloch, the well known French Scholar, in his work on Marathi Grammer published after the end of the Great War, has paid a compliment to Mr. Rajwade for his research work in Marathi grammer.

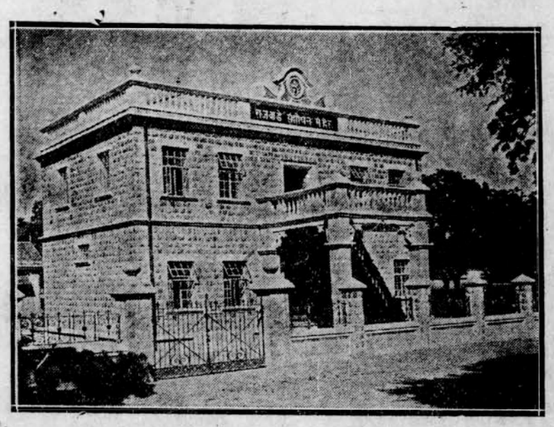
Rajawade lead a life of poverty and self-sacrifice and the publication of the above volumes of original historical materials and his other writings was accomplished with the assistance of his friends and admirers. In 1909 in conjunction with Sardar Khanderao Chintaman alias Tatyasaheb Mehendale of Poona he founded the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandal and ceaselessly toiled for six years to develop the institution. The Hindu Dharma Mahamandal, in recognition of his merits as a historical researcher, confirred upon him the title of "Purantatva Bhushan." The conferring of a doctorate by any of the Indian Universities on the late Mr. Rajawade would have been a scant recognition of his learning and scholarship. As Rajawade never wrote in English worth and he died leaving his the leading lights of the Indian Universities could not see his sterling merits as a scholar and researcher unrecognised.

Rajawade was closely connected with some gentlemen of Dhulia interested in historical research. It was owing to this close connection that he used to stay from four to six months in a year at Dhulia and spend his time in his favourite literary pursuits. The whole of his collection was kept at Dhulia. In December 1926 he died all o a sudden of heart failure while engaged in writing "Marathi Dhatu Kosh." After Rajawade's demise, the citizens of Dhulia in a public meeting resolved to erect a fire proof building called the Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandir to perpetuate his memory. The work of constructing the building was commenced in April 1930 and was completed in 1931. The building and its compound have cost about Rs. 14,000. It is simple looking, neat and attractive in appearance.

MEMORIAL MANDIR.

The site upon which the Mandir is erected is in a central part of the City; just near the imposing building of the Dhulia Municipality. The plot was given by Government as a revenue-free grant. The Council of Regency, Gwalior State, H. H. Maharani Indirabai Masaheb Holkar of Indore, Shrimat Balasaheb Pandit Pant Pratinidhi of Aundha State, Mr. Pandurang Vasudeo Joshi, Pleader, Hyderabad (Deccan), Shet Narayan Bankat Bundelkhandi of Chalisgaon, Shrimant Laxmanrao Shridhar Deshmukh of Nagpur, Vyankatesh Ganesh Jamadekar, Shet Rameshwar Bholaram Potdar of Dhulia and Shrimant Madhaorao Vinayakrao Kibe of Indore, Shrimant Nanasaheb Kurundwakar, Shrimant Ramrao Vinayakrao, Chief of Ramdurga, the late Keshaorao Koratkar of Hyderabad (Deccan), the late V. P. Kelkar of Sholapur and the Kesari and "Maratha" of Poona have given substantial donations.

A reference library called the "Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandir Granthalaya" has been strated. At present it contains about three to four thousand English, Marathi, Sanskrit and Hindi books on economics, history, sociology,



Rajawade Research Institute, Dhulia.

philosophy, art, religion, medicine etc. There is small exhibition of pictures of the Rajaput and Moghul schools of paintings and old manuscripts and letters of histrical personages. The portraits of distinguished historical personages have added to the beauty and utility of the institution.

A co-operative bank called the "Rajawade Mandal People's Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd." has been established. One of the main features of the Bank is that out of the net profit not less than 1/4th and not more than 1/3rd is to be given for defraying the expenses incurred by the Rajawade Sanshodhan Mandal for carrying on its varied activities. Within the short period of its existence the Bank has made remarkable progress.

The institution, as will appear from the short sketch of its activities, has made satisfactory progress within the few years of its existence.

"MARATHI DHATUKOSH"

The Rajwade Mandal now contemplate the publication of Rajawade's "Marathi Dhatukosha" which he intended to publish just before his demise. A ceremony in connection with the scheme of the publication of this work is to be held under the presidentship of Srimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, the enlightened Ruler of Aundha State in the Satara District, on the 13th of January 1934. Shrimant Balasaheb is a highly cultured gentleman and a lover of Art. His liberality as a patron of learning is well known.

Rajawade's Marathi "Dhatukosh" is a unique work. It contains 17,000 Marathi verbs with their philological origins. The

The Late Mr. V. K. Rajawade.

publication of this unique work will prove a very valuable and important addition to the philological literature of the Marathi language. There is no other vernacular in India which can boast of such a work compiled by any Indian or European scholar. The publication of this work will cost about Rs. 5,000. The scheme of the publication of this work launched under the presidentship of such a distinguished patron of learning as Shrimant Balasaheb will prove a fitting reward to the six years of labour of a disinterested and self-sacrificing scholar like the late Mr. Vishwanath Kashinath Rajawade.

BRITISH MUSEUM BUY SPRICELESS MSS.

Pays £ 1,00,000 For 4th Century Bible

The British Museum is to buy the Codex Sinaiticus from the Russian Government for £100,000.

It is one of the only two existing fourth century Bibles and is described as "one of the most important manuscripts in the world, writes the "News Chronicle".

Indeed, the purchase is the most important one which the Museum has ever made or even tried to make.

Formerly the manuscript was in the possession of the Tsar.

The Prime Minister announced the purchase in the House of Commons recently. He said the MS. was being bought with the approval of the Government, which had undertaken to make a special contribution towards the purchase price of £1 for every £1 subscribed by the public.

He understood that an immediate appeal would be made to the public by the British Museum trustees.

In due course Parliament would be asked to vote the share of the purchase price falling upon the Exchequer.

ROMANTIC FIND.

A fascinating story of the discovery of the manuscript was told to a reporter recently by Mr. R. Flower, Deputy-Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum.

"The first trace of it," he said, "was found in 1844 by the famous Biblical scholar Tischendorf in the monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai.

"Tischendorf discovered in a basket of rubbish 43 leaves of what he recognised as a very early Greek Biblical manuscript He asked the monks, if they had any more and although they said they had he did not then see the remainder.

"These 43 leaves he presented to Frederick Augustus of Saxony. They are still in the Universitats Bibliothek at Leipzig.

"In 1853 Tischendorf returned to Mount Sinai and was shown a large manuscript which he recognised as the main bulk of the one he had seen in 1844.

"He persuaded the monks to allow him to take it away and ultimately he presented it to Tsar Alexander II.

WHAT THE CODEX IS.

"It was placed in the Imperial library at St. Petersburg, where it has remained ever since.

"The Codex consists of a very large portion of the Old Testament—some of the books in a fragmentary state—the complete New Testament, the Epistle of Barnabas, and a treatise known as the Shepherd of Hermas.

"One of the four writers has been identified as a scribe of the Codex Vaticanus in Rome.

"These two are the earliest of the great Biblical manuscripts, for a third, the Codex Alexandrinus, dates from the second half of the fifth century. This is already in the British Museum."

A member of the firm of Maggs Bros., booksellers, of Conduit-street, London, W., who negotiated the sale, told the "News-Chronicle" lately:

"Mr. Maggs realised that there was an opportunity for the British nation to acquire it, and approached the Soviet authorities."

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1,000,000 and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificate from Maharajahs and Zamindars. Annual life reading, weekly details Rs. 2. Aroodam, for 5 questions Re: 1. State birth-details or writing time. Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA, 2-29, North Mada St., Mylapore, MADRAS.

CANTON BANS DANCES

Bureau Of Public Safety Lists Them As "Social Nuisance"

Dancing has now been officially listed as a "social offence" by the Canton Bureau of Public Safety and it has been announced that hereafter no permits for holding public dances will be issued. Even dances held for charity benefits come under the official ban, and all pending applications for permits to open cabarets in this city have been refused.

Coincident with this puritanical policy of the Bureau of Public Safety, the southwest political council has issued a sweeping order forbidding students, teachers and all civilian Government employees from wearing foreign-style clothing or from wearing Chinese—style clothing made from imported materials.

The order declares that the vogue for imported wearing mavogue for imported wearing materials threatens China's silk and textile industries with "absolute extinction, and that therefore the "intellectual classes" must set a good example to the whole nation by patronizing only native industries.

Those who disobey these orders will first be fined, and upon a repetition of offences will either be expelled from schools or universities, or be dismissed from their positions if they are office-holders.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)

WHITE LEPROSY

A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible, Price Rs. 2.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

HADENSA

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4/- Genuine INDIAN MADE- 5/8

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FLEX FOOTWEAR

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The ideal shoe for all informal wear. Comfortable and strong. Easy to slip on and off.

FLEX OXFORD SHOE

A superior quality shoe for all general wear. Strong Soles & finest Chrome Uppers

Easy walks the foot that wears a Flex all-leather shoe

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Flex Shoes are sold by special Agents in all the important towns of India.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Development Of Indian Constitution

LANDMARKS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (1600-1919). By Gurumukh Nihal Singh, Professor of Political Science, Benares Hindu University, 1933.

This book is largely a historical work, confining its attention mainly to the landmarks in Indian constitutional and national development. The author has devoted 692 pages to their presentation. Uptil now the constitutional and national aspects were not fully treated together and their interconnection not carefully traced. The earlier books dealt largely from the point of structure of government and administrative details. They did not fully examine and find out the causes which led to constitution-making in India. The present book gives in detail the causes of the Indian national and communal movements and their influence on the development of the Indian constitution at its various stages of growth. The author's survey of this development is on the whole comprehensive. The special feature of his writing is that he quotes fully the opinions of various actors and writers who have participated in or observed and studied the particular phases of that development. He also gives us the part played by Secretaries of State and Governors-General in it. Consequently the book has become very useful to students and general readers for the valuable information and quotations it gives.

The author has expressed after careful study his own opinions wherever he has differed from previous writers. He has also tried to trace independently the causes and origin of some of the movements and measures on which doubts and differences of opinion have existed. The book is therefore a great contribution to the study of the subject because of its fullness of material and its judgment on various events covered by the period. His chapters on the rise and development of national, communal and revolutionary movements are especially well written. His treatment of the constitutional development in the latter period is much better, there being neither much of a constitution nor material for it before the Morley-Minto reforms.

In the presentation of the subject we, however, differ in a number of points from the author. He has not given us any idea of the pre-British system of government in any of the provinces under Indian rule. The British borrowed some of its elements from it. History is a movement or a process from one stage to another. Does the author believe that before the British there was no system and that the British system was a perfect revolution in all the principles and details of government?

Second great omission in the book is that the author has not at all considered the extension or curtailment of the rights of citizen as resulting from the changes which are here called constitutional. Its description is absolutely necessary in any treatment of constitutional history. In this connection the problems of the rule of law, independence and character of the judiciary, the relation of the executive to legislature and judiciary, the arbitrary and extraordinary powers of the executive have all to be dealt with. The author has not critically examined the nature of the constitutions adopted and their influence on the scope of people's liberty and welfare.

He has also not stated the nature and scope of the words 'constitution' and 'constitutional' when he applies them to a system of administration and to a form of people's agitation. He does not examine critically the nature and effects of foreign rule in relation to what he calls constitutional development. Does the credit of constitutional development go to the initiative of foreign rulers or of national agitation?

We do not think that details of wars, of army organisation, of educational controversies and other measures or events of a similar nature which the author has described have any connection with constitutional history unless they had helped actually in the constitutional growth. We differ from his treatment of the economic factor on page 178. There was no unemployment to speak of amongst the university educated. There were very few universities and very few students in them at that time. His characterisation of the early nationalist movement as religious nationalism is one-sided. His use of the word 'mischievous' on page 264 against Mr. Tilak's agitation is unwarranted.

The Government in India is still autocratic. The people have no real part in constitution-making. Their liberties have not increased though governmental forms have multiplied and developed Association of Indians in some departments and extension of some limited franchise to them do not mean constitutional development. The British Parliament and Executive still fully control and manage all our political life and also largely our economic life. We have no real share in the government of the country, and no real liberty. Government is not responsible to us and consequently there is no real constitution in India.

We recommend the book as it is certainly superior to other works on the subject.

S. V. P.

CALCUTTA REVIEW

In view of the recent Centenary celebrations, it is not surprising that studies in the personality and career of Raja Rammohun Roy should occupy a good deal of space in journals like the "Calcutta Review". In the January number of this review, Dr. Nareschandra Sen-Gupta attempts to show that the Raja possessed a fairly wide and accurate knowledge of not only Indian law of the time but also of British jurisprudence. In another contribution Mr. Brajendranath Banerji, drawing upon materials not hitherto available to the public, fills some of the gaps in the career of the Raja which had remained unnoticed.

In another article Dr. Charlotte Krause, diving into Jain canonical literature, gives a glimpse into the court life of Indian principalities of the first few centuries after Christ. The problem of Asiatic emigration, which increasingly challenges the idealism and sagacity of the world's statesmen, is reviewed by Dr. Radhakamal Mookherji, who sees no peaceful solution of the problem unless machinery of an international character is set up to control mass migration to maintain equilibrium and utilize the resources of undeveloped regions in all parts of the world. Among other contributions appearing in the number are a study of G. K. Chesterton by Mr. C. L. R. Sastri, a review of the Indian sugar industry by Mr. Haridas Ghosh, a study of the business organisation of Japan by Mr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, and a note on the Tarao tribe of Manipur State, based on the observations of the anthropological expedition organised by the Calcutta University last year.

YEAR BOOK

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK, 1934, published by M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Ltd., 15, College Square, Calcutta, Price As. 12|-.

This is the second year of the issue of the above publication which is intended to be a handy reference book, helpful to publicists, students, businessmen and others. The increasing interest of our people in contemporary events and the recent growth of developments in Indian politics, have created a large demand for books of the kind issued by Messrs. Sarkar. It contains information on a variety of subjects and the publication will, no doubt, be found useful to all, especially to journalists and politicians.

RELIANCE ECONOMY YEAR BOOK, published by The Bombay Publicity Service, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 1|4.

To foster a habit of economy even to a little extent in individuals and families is the primary object of this publication. The arrangement of this book is simple and convenient and with the help of this book, provided daily and regularly written, one can know his financial position at the end of each day, week, month or year. The book also contains information about various kinds of joint stock companies in the Bombay Presidency, rates of income and super taxes, travellers' guide and a list of principal hill stations in India. The book would prove useful especially to businessmen.

LEGAL ASPECT OF TEMPLE ENTRY

Right of Temple-Entry. By P. Chidambaram Pillai, B.A., B.L. (Nagercoil). Price, Re. 1.

The thesis of this book is that every Hindu, be he a touchable or untouchable, be he within the caste or outside it, has the undoubted privilege of entering every public temple and of worshipping the idol of god in such a way as not to disturb others similarly engaged. The earlier chapters of the book are in the main a reprint of certain articles published in "Revolt" a weekly English journal published by the "Selfrespect" Association led by Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker and a good deal of matter was added when it was decided that this book should be published. The book is undoubtedly an intellectual feast and is characterised by a remarkable measure of research. It is both interesting and instructive, each chapter containing in a nutshell important and thought-provoking statements.

It has been stressed in this book that the law and equity applicable to public temples materially differ from what is applicable to private ones and that "in ninety-nine out of hundred cases both the funds for erection and subsequent endowments were contributed by people, the majority of whom are at the present day, either rigorously excluded from the precincts of the temple altogether or allowed to go only as far as the second Prakaram from the Moolasthanam."

The publication of this book is very opportune inasmuchas MahatmaGandhi is even now touring the whole of South India for Harijan uplift in general and to gauge and guide public opinion with reference to the Temple-Entry Bill which has been introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly. The Government have invited the opinions of organisations and prominent leaders of the people. A book like this, which is at once a treasure of learning and feast of logic, will be of very great help both to those who wish to submit their views and to the Government of India. Every Government official, in particular, ought to own a copy of this book.

"Unlike Christian places of worship and English churches, which are mostly parochial chapels in which parishioners alone can claim as of right to worship while it appears also their duty to attend," says Mr. P. R. Ganapathy Iyer of the Dharma Rakshana Sabha of Madras, "temples of Hindus are like their religion more cosmopolitan." The reference is distinctly to what are generally known as public temples, the revenues from some of which went to the Hindu kings and were collected by the East India Company till the time of Lord Bentinck. These temples can in no sense be called religious institutions founded, endowed and maintained for the benefit of those sections of the Hindu community who conform to certain recognised usages as those of the castes. At any rate such temples are not to be allowed to close their doors to Hindus whether inside the caste or outside it.

The book is very powerfully and carefully written and will more than repay a perusal.

WHY SINCLAIR LEWIS WALKED OUT

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the novelist, explained that he walked out of the dinner to Nobel prize winners in New York because he objected to being photographed with his mouth open.

The distinguished company present at the banquet, which marked the centenary of Nobel's birth, was astonished when Mr. Lewis rose from beside Professor Einstein and stalked angrily out of the room, cables the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

It took 20 minutes' pleading on the part of the executive and directors of world peace organisations to induce Mr. Lewis to return. On resuming his seat, the author declined to accept the apologies of the photographers.

The soup course had been reached when Mr. Lewis made his protest, and he said that any man should be protected from photographers while drinking soup.

Books Received

Studies in Literature, by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch (Cambridge University Press).

The Problem of Rural Uplift in India, by M. B. Ahmad, Fyzabad, price Rs. 2/8.

Twilight Men, by Andre Tellier (T Warner Laurie, Ld., London) price 10/6.

Sangitache Atmacharitra or Sushikshitache Sangit (Mar.) by G H Ranade, 299, Sadashiv Peth, Poona price Re. 1/-.

Shri Anubhuti Prakash, by Motilal Ravishanker Ghoda, Nadiad, price Rs. 2/-.

World Depression, by K T Shah (National Literature Publishing Co., Madras).

The Story of my Experiences with Truth, by M K Gandhi (Navjivan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad).

Karl Marx (Marathi) by V M Bhushkute, Poona, proce Rs. 1/8.

"Chitramaya Jagat"—German Number, Poona.

Fever in Ayurveda, by A C Kaviratna, Calcutta, price Re. 1/-.

RULER CONVENES LITERARY CONFERENCE

The Thakore Saheb Shree Prahladsinhji of Lathi (Kathiawar), convened the Gujarat Literary Conference and organised the Kathiawar Art Exhibition in his Capital in the last week of December. He also displayed his keen interest in the development of Gujarati Literature by setting apart an extensive plot of land for the Kalapi Mandir at Lathi, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Dewan Bahadur K. M Jhaveri.

Gipsy Blood

Pushkin's Romantic Poem Of A World Alien To Civilised Society

(BY WAYFARER).

A member of the British Geneological Society is reported to have read a paper recently in which he tried to prove that the late Lord Birkenhead immortalised in G. K. Chesterton's famous ballad "Chuck it Smith—F. E. Smith," showed traces of gipsy blood.

CHUCK IT SMITH.

F. E. Smith may or may not have had this blood in his veins. According to Lt.-Col. Hawkes, Lady Eleanor Smith, F. E.'s mother, gallantly pleaded for the gipsies' cause when they were sought to be ejected out of their famous Epsom shelter and that she professed to have found happiness in her residence at Epsom which was her spiritual and literary home. Lady Smith would certainly appear to have been an interesting, romantic lady and may well have exerted her material influence on her son although such a cultural and temperamental legacy would have made of him not a successful politician-careerist that he was and remained till the last, but a great lyric-poet, painter, traveller. We do not find any trace of gipsy blood in him.

Lt.-Col. Hawkes says F. E. Smith had had a remarkable love for horses. That merely proves that he was typically English and appropriately possessed that remarkably sober name, Smith. For the love of animals, a pure and almost sacred love, is planted in English nature—a love that is laughed at, caricatured, excused with profuse and embarrassed apologies by sophisticated individuals of this race—a de la Mare" or an Osbert Sitwell. And even if, as the ethnologist maintained, he inherited gipsy blood it is questionable whether any distinguishing qualities or characteristics it might possess were not washed out by strains other than purely hereditary, the question in any case, is the least important for the moment and may conveniently be skipped over.

SYMBOL AND REALITY.

What is important for us is the gipsy blood in and for itself in its spiritual aspect, even in the physical-symbolic aspect in which the late D. H. Lawrence regarded it. The sentimental gipsy has always existed in literature as well as the normal indexed on the police court records—those remarkable documents that are destined one day to occupy a place in the history of our civilization analogous to the spiritual confessions of S. Augustine. And it is quite possible to resolve the two into a single personality, for even the sentimental gipsy has something tangible, physical and accessible to verification in our consciousness about him. It is his blood as Lawrence obsessed by his prophetic and almost Nittsschean naturalism would maintain, the blood that has not thinned with the ignoble contact of that basest of animals, the civilised man; that has not lost its richness, ferocity and the ultimate purpose, grand and mystic, sown in this child of nature.

Mathew Arnold, as everybody knows, was a man of exceptional sobriety. One may almost assert that he was made of the stuff that goes to make exemplary, terrible school masters and efficient imperialists. And it is highly regrettable that such a man should walk into the trap of imagination by singing of his scholar gipsy. Critics of course suggest that the poem was symbolic; that it is an example of a flight of poetic imagination that an almost proverbial national reticence and a just and admirable suspicion of sentiment permit.

SONG OF FREEDOM.

But no poem, I think, on the gipsies can compare with Pushkin's masterpiece. Who but the tragic Russian poet could sing so nobly of the freedom of fresh air wild ut gentle life where Cain's sinister shadow does not disturb the idyllic calm of moonlit nights, where love without jealousy exists and finds its perfect measure in a society that, as the old gipsy explains to the alien, jealous murderer, replaces the laws of the civilised society by its own that are so sensible, so simple and in such conformity with the heart of Nature? In Pushkin's famous poem one feels the throb of the gipsy blood. He sings of it with the same intensity of emotion flowing in his famous lines to the soldiers of freedom marching towards Siberia because his wild ut thwarted spirit could find an outlet in these songs in which the great national poet, whom even Lenin (who shunned music because "it made him stroke somebody's head") honoured by orrowing his prophetic "From the spark springs the flame, pours out his Byronic soul."

JANE AUSTEN'S FIRST WORK

A number of small manuscript notebooks of Jane Austen's, containing scraps of verse and prose all written before her eighteenth year have been acquired by the Bodleian Library, Oxford. These fragments have been presented to the library by an organization known as "Friends of the Bodleian."

They include a dramatic sketch some poetry, and a collection of short stories which resemble potted novels. They are said to be absolutely valueless in themselves, though possessing great interest as the first efforts of a famous writer. They have been published at Oxford, under the title, "Volume the First."

A VISIT TO JOSEPH CONRAD

I only saw Conrad once. I lunched and spent the afternoon with him one spring day two years before his death. The orchards of Kent were in blossom, the poles of its hop-fields bare when the train took me down to Canterbury. It was a drive of some miles from there to his new home—a large, airy, Georgian rectory, a few strides from its church—one of those short, heavy-towered little country churches which lie like great grey dogs about the fields and among the trees of England. His face was already familiar to me, though he was among the least photoraphed least paragraphed of celebrities—for, once seen, his photograph was not easy to forget. The length of his head from chin to crown struck me, and this was accentuated by a pointed greyish beard, which a backward carriage of his head on high shoulders projected forwards. Black eyebrows hooked nose, hunched shoulders gave him a more hawk-like look than even his photograph had suggested. . . He was very much the foreign gentleman. He evidently expected others not only to respect his dignity (that went without saying) but their own. I surmised that, like his own people, the Poles, and like the Irish, he might be lavish in compliment, but that anyone would be a fool who did not divine that his delicious generosity of praise might hide reserves of caustic severity. Following he sea had not left a trace of bluffness in his manner. His talk was that of a man who cares for what is delicate, extreme and honourable in human nature—and for the art of prose. . . .

Conrad's relation towards the public was more dignified than that of most of the eminent novelists. He did not volunteer opinions on subjects on which his view was of no value; he was also scrupulous in speaking only about those sides of art which he understood, showing thus a respect for art itself, which appears to be rare. Possibly his early training in the merchant service taught him the difference in value between, say, the mate's views on navigation and those of the intelligent passenger. He seldom parted with his signature in any cause, and he respected his own craft so sincerely that he did not think it necessary for his manhood publicly to express strong views on the problems of London traffic, diet, or foreign exchanges. He modestly supposed that there were others who, compared with him, might be as well up in these matters as he knew himself to be in regard to story-telling and prose; and he seems to have held that an artist's work is so important that it ought to absorb him—Desmond Maccarthy, in "Portraits" (Putnam.)

Banned Book Of China

Century Old Work Now Translated Into English For First Time

Reviewing "All Men Are Brothers," translated from the Chinese by Pearl S. Buck (Methuen), Mrs. Sylvia Lind writes as follows in "News Chronicle":—

"From ancient times it has been said," so runs a sentence in this strange and delightful story, "'Gorillas know gorillas, and good fellows recognise good fellows,' but it is not always easy for a Western reader to distinguish between the thirteenth-century Chinese varieties of gorilla and good fellow.

"All men are brothers around the four seas of the world," one or other of the characters remarks at intervals, and he who says it may be a robber asking for a right of way to attack the country town, or a good old man requiring the kindness of a stranger who has made haste to kill a man, bilk and innkeeper and throw up a career on his behalf.

Not only are there brothers in general in the book, but brothers in particular, for when one of the good men (or gorillas) has got into some unpleasant scrape, such as being unjustly beaten by "an official" and avenging himself by killing a couple of the official's "cook-maids," his men-servants, his wife, the pretty slave, Jade Orchid, and two little children, and, incidentally, the official himself, he sooner or later receives help from some unexpected quarter and discovers that his helper is his own brother.

ROBBER CAPTAINS.

It is certainly not easy to distinguish bad from good in this novel. Is it better or worse to sell human flesh as dumplings, or to be an unchaste priest? Is it better to receive stolen money with magnanimity, or a larger honest sum and be considered a greedy pig?

That is the sort of dilemma in which these heroes of thirteenth-century China constantly find themselves and sooner or later the branch which they choose brings them to the Double Dragon Mountain where the robber captains have their band.

The tenth wine-cup, the hasty temper, the over-heavy fist, the delicate scruple—thus do good men (or gorillas) become outlaws, outrun the constable, defy the law, kill magistrates and soldiers. The luck, in this curious book, is on their side, as it is in Sherwood Forest. The sympathy of the reader is with them as it was with Robin Hood.

AN "EVIL" BOOK.

Against that sympathy Chinese Governments have fought in vain. This book, Mrs. Buck tells us, has been forbidden from time to time by the ruling authorities of China.

It was regarded as "so evil a book that the curse was laid upon the author that for three generations his descendants were to be deaf and dumb and since for three generations Lo Kuan Chung's descendants were deaf and dumb, therefore he must be the author."

A wise commentator, however, said in a note on it to his son, "I might forbid you to read it, yet how could I restrain you from reading it? . . . Therefore, I give it you with my comments."

Certainly, once we begin it, we cannot be restrained from reading "All Men are Brothers." I know no books to compare it with, except the "Arabian Nights" and the old Irish legends. It has the ceaseless beguilement and the humour of the "Arabian Nights," and the uncustomary, but steadfast, standard of moral values in which, as in the Irish legends, justice and pride and valour play the important parts.

DECORATIVE.

In addition to this, however, the Chinese classic has a most fascinating decorative background and a wealth of detail which makes its pages as full of colour as an old embroidery.

Here a hero goes into battle with "a wide gold cap on his head and on his body a war garment of vermilion and over this a blue wadded silk robe and on his feet a pair of green boots and around his waist a leather belt."

while his opponent wears

"a red cap and on his body a suit of armour planted in gold. on his upper body . . . a red wadded coat and on his feet heeled boots."

Or one may wear "a coat of the blue of parrot's feathers" and "a double girdle the colour of the greenish black of a crow's plumage."

Before he goes into battle he ties his sleeves behind, a very necessary precaution, and he then proceeds to hack and chop in the manner of those old prints of heroes fighting devils, or of actors playing the part of heroes fighting devils. Good man or gorilla, the men of this Chinese masterpiece were all good fighters and great drinkers of wine and breakers of heads and crockery.

LIVING THROUGH THE CENTURIES.

Their story, Mrs. Buck tells us, has now been reissued by the Communist Party of China, with a preface claiming it as the first piece of Communist literature. What is more important from our point of view is that here is a novel that has, as Mrs. Buck says, proved its living quality through the centuries.

RUSSIAN SCULPTURE

A Review Of Post-Octoberist Tendencies

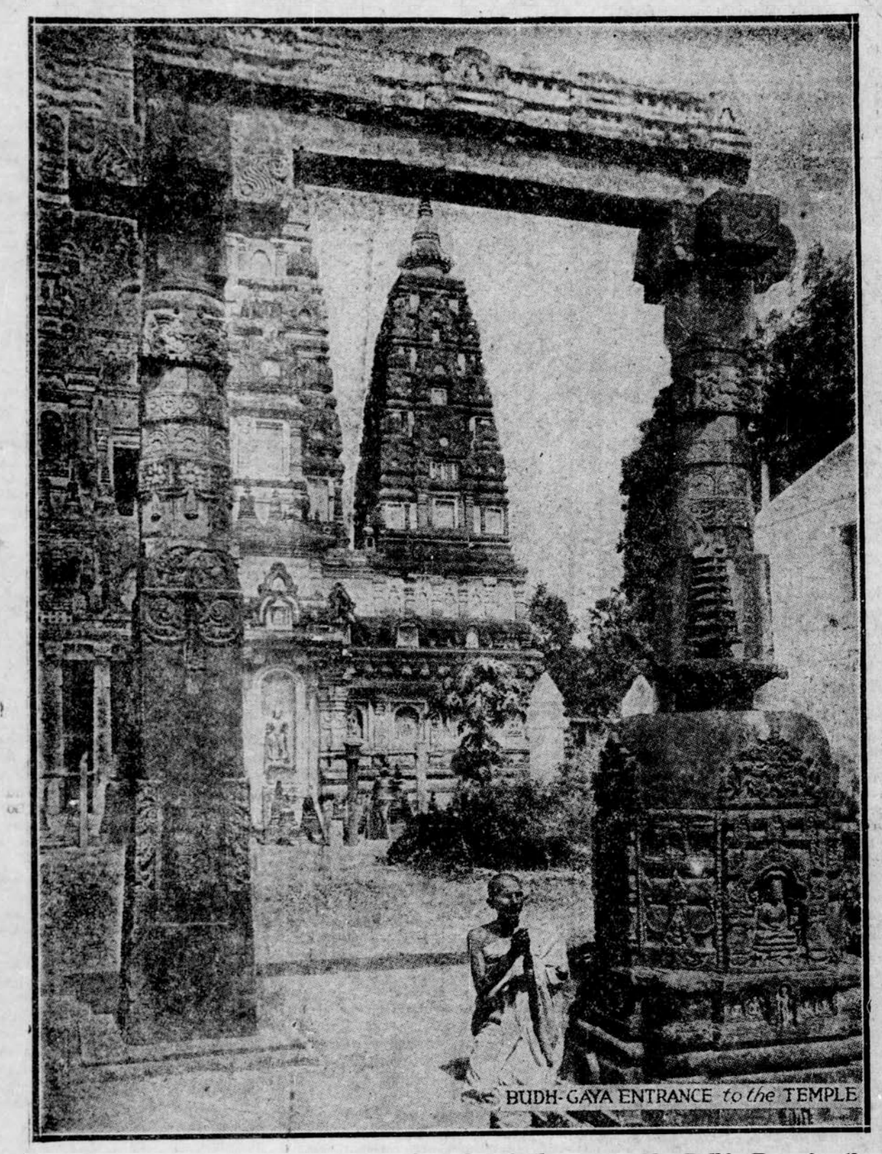
(By ABRAHAM EFROS)

On comparing the section of the exhibition of "Soviet Russian Artists for 15 Years" that is on view in the Historical Museum (painting) with the section exhibited in the Museum of Pictorial Arts (sculpture) one arrives at the conclusion that our sculpture is not less profound, vital and great as to craftsmanship, than painting. More than by Lishev; convincing, despite expressionist's vaguences of form, is the warn pathos of Frikh-Har in his "Rurkoman Porten" and in his small majolica genres, the best among the things exhibited by Sandomirskaya is her "Uzbek woman picking cotton."

Among these different artists and their very different works there is common internal unity. which I saw several casts in clay started, discarded, rarely finished. These sculptural sketchings (displayed in the Historical Museum.)—Lenin writing; Lenin listening; Lenin speaking, etc., —are indeed a remarkable series, a veritable sculptural document, convincingly accurate and at the same time convincingly artistic.

A third example of the same order is Domogratsky: an old master of the portrait, slow, cautious, on love with the finishing off of details, hunting for every bump in the skull and for every cavity in the face—a master who might have been tediously pedantic had he not felt the live mobility in the

WHERE SIDDHARTHA BECAME THE BUDDHA



BUDH-GAYA ENTRANCE *to the* TEMPLE

Entrance to the Temple at Budh-Gaya, where there is the .memorable Bodhi Tree in the shade of which Lord Buddha attained Enlightenment. (Courtesy: Idian State Railways Journal).

that our sculpture has some very peculiar features of its own.

Here is one of these features; our sculpture is younger. The great majority of our sculpturs are people of the post-October generation. These artists have made their first appearance in art already during the post revolutionary period. The Revolution has given them shape and direction; their development went on within its boundaries and under its influence. On the contrary, the "old People," i.e. those who were already mature artists by 1917, are few in this exhibition. They are Sherwood, Domogatsky, Matveyev, Vatagin, N. Andreyew, and perhaps also Mendelevitch, Zlatovratsky, and a few others. At any rate, they can be counted in units, as compared with the hundreds of post-October names.

NEW VITALITY.

One discovers here phenomena that one did not perceive before. They are new, and they agitate. This, in this exhibition is expressed with peculiar force the sentiment of brotherhood of peoples which has become deeply ingrained in our art. Turkmen, Negroes, Uzbeks, Mongols, Buryats, Chinese, Yakuts—one meets them so often among the sculptures, and their images are presented with such a new feeling! There is nothing more conservative than the notion of beauty, and here this conservation has been destroyed. No exotics, no "aliens," no "freaks," no "enigmas," but real presentation and appreciation of the various aspects of the beautiful.

A few examples by way of illustration. The splendid "Head of a Negro women" by Vilensky, so spiritualised and animated in its plastic expressiveness. Somewhat more externally, but very sensitively is the same subject treated by Blinova, good is the pensive placidity of the "Mongol" They bespeak one and the same urge for the new vitality. Here we find less discord and disharmony than in painting Sculpture is more integral. This constitutes another of its peculiar features. One and the same process is going on in both, but here it acts more quickly, more quickly disappears the abstractness of images, the juggling with material, the playing with themes, the self-sufficiency of form and the hunt after external effect. The emergence of the new realistic style, flexible and complex, is felt here more sharply.

PRIMITIVISM STILL ALIVE.

In this sense it is significant what a long road has been traversed by a whole number of our sculptures. This does not apply to those who stay on the flanks. They stay there because they have not changed. There has been no change in the simple-minded naturalism of Mendelevich nor in the kindred Krandievkaya with her somewhat simplified manner of perceiving and reproducing people and phenomena. An example of the opposite wing is Frikh Har. The spectator, the same as heretofore, accepts as plausible and even pleasing, what would seem to be most incongruous. This happens because his primitivism is not studied but genuine, because in the chaos of his forms there is warmth, because his "simple folk" propensity is organic.

Another example of this flank is the late N. Andreyew: he happened to descend to the role of a "Modeller" of a naturalistic mask-maker from his models, or a producer of sculptural photographs. But he grew into a real artist when he could not produce the whole thing at once, when he hesitated and became agitated, when he painfully sought his path, as when working on the figure of Lenin, of traits of his models. In his best hours of work he succeeds in conveying this; such success a few years ago was his "Volodya." Now by the side of the latter in the exhibition is the splendid bust of "Doctor Sobolyanow."

REALISTIC SCHOOL.

I repeat, however, these are the flanks. Characteristic of the central core of our sculptors is something else. They had to discard a good deal and to acquire a good deal more. The realism of to-day was reached by them from far-way. Here is the road of one of them, Korokov: he it was who made the futuristic monument of Bakunin that was famous in the first years of the Revolution. In the exhibition is yet another opus of the same style and period: "Salome," made from tiny planks and tiny stumps a stinted and impersonal concoction. And now he has become a good master of portraits, live and vigorous if not first rate. His "Head of Bayman" and his bust of "a young man" are distinctly happy works.

Analogous has been the fate of Chaikof; his peculiarity, consists in the inventing of complex subjects, materials and compositions. At first he turned out abstractionist things like the "Electrificator," he went on to produce intricate but superficial groupings of objects and materials; now Chaikov is a thoughtful composer who endeavours to combine up-to date industrial motifs with some classic tradition. He is really a pace-setter in our sculpture which would have been as tedious without him as, let us say, without Yefimov, without the decorative intricacy of his animals—"The Falcon," The Turkey "The Fish" .etc.—although not he but the discriminating Vatagin continues to be our basic sculptor of animals.

Among the central personages in the exhibition should also be mentioned Matveyew.

YOUNGER ARTISTS.

The younger generation includes two artists, both of them women, who form the core of our galaxy of sculptors; Lebedeva and Mukhina.

In speaking of historic changes in our sculpture, their names ought perhaps to be mentioned next to those of Konenkov, Golubkina, and Matveyev. At any rate, both of them possess much internal power, vivacity and creativeness. Work and growth will do the rest.

Lebedeva's basis is intellect and finesse; Mukhina's—temperament and force. Both of them in most curious fashion combine innovation with tradition. "Westernism" with "Russicism". Lebedeva is represented in the exhibition by a series of splendid busts: Dzerzhinsky, Krylenko, Solta, Postyshev, Tsiurups, that are always unexpected and nearly always convincing. Very good is her series of figure studies. Mukhina has a tendency towards pathos and monumentalism; such in the grand figure of "A peasant woman" and the new excellent works, "Kotliarevsky", Prof. Koltzov," "A woman's head".

Together with them should be mentioned several quite young but very capable artists who are passing through the first blossoming stage of creation: Zelensky (the bust of "Shipitsin") Kardashow ("Civil War"), Slonim ("A head") Kaplan ("Prof. Gannushkin"), the late Ivanovsky (statuettes), and the aforementioned Blinova and Vilensky ("Negro woman").

ART OF SHADRA.

One must speak separately about Shadra, not only because he is of the most debated figures in our sculpture. He is as unanimously decried by colleagues and critics as he is liked by the mass spectator. Who is right? Both sides, to be sure. Shadra's great merit is in the prefect accessibility of his works despite intricacy of composition and, at times, pretentiousness of form and hazines of idea. But he manages to marshal the details so that the whole becomes understandable and is liked. His themes are vital; his pathos-sincere; he really keeps abreast of contemporary Soviet life.

The Exhibition of sculpture supplies eloquent testimony to the freedom and naturalness of our artists in the handling of their themes. The "social order" no longer imposes itself on sculpture as an external force; it becomes more obviously the conscious will of the artist himself. The cleavage between what one "must do" and what one "wishes to do" is beginning to vanish. Art has simultaneously become both new and free.

Stray Thoughts On Omar Khayyam

By J. E. SAKLATVALA

Mr. J. E Saklatvala

The following are extracts from a Paper on Omar Khayyam read by Mr. J E Saklatvala at the Oriental Conference held in Baroda recently).

It would be a fatal error to judge Omar, his religion, his philosophy and his mysticism from FitzGerald's paraphrase or partial reproductions of the spirit of the Rubaiyyat of Omar Khayyam. Omar was a great mystic and a philosopher. Mystics are those who have widened the circle of self to the utmost limits until all the not-self is drawn within it. It was Angelus Silesius who said "If the Devil could only lose his 'His-ness' straightway we should see the Devil sitting upon God's throne." Whenever a man is thus forced by an overmastering impulse to lay bare his inmost soul, the recipient of the confession should be in harmony with the inmost meaning of the poet. Hence one who has yielded to the fascination and the true import of the quatrains, would alone be qualified fully to explain their secret.

* * * *

Were we to judge rightly the most wonderful fact about the Rubaiyyat of Omar Khayyam is that it contains something more than mere pessimism, because, beneath it lies a positive doctrine of life as well. It is only when we approach its end (Taman Shud) that the true meaning of it is borne upon the mind of the readers. It is thus that the final exordium "Il faut cultiver notre jardin" is brought home to us when some one classed Omar as the "Voltaire of Persia." Hence it is that Omar is considered a great poet when he invests his own feelings with beauty and proclaims them to the world.

* * * *

Omar having passed through dreadful cycles and paroxysms of doubt and despair and the miseries of life has one resource left. He calls upon Death hailing it sometimes as annihilation, sometimes perceiving in it new life—for Death is the portal that opens new heavens to us.

* * * *

I believe the rise of the spiritual movement in Persia in the tenth and eleventh centuries was the fore-runner of the wave of the renaissance of 'mysticism' that had set in and spread over in the East and the West upto the end of the 16th Century and which culminated in India in the advent of Ramanand, Kabir and Chaitanya. Its dying echo was reverberated as late as the end of the 19th Century by the appearance of Ramkrishna Paramhansa of whose living embodiment we see in our present day in the numerous works of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

* * * *

All the historical evidences that have come down to us regarding Omar Khayyam have no record to show that the author of the Rubaiyyat was a dissolute, inebriated and alcohol-sodden soul as Dr. Hastie has chosen to paint him. Neither there has been any tittle of evidence that he was followed and pursued by Mephistophelian companions.

Omar Khayyam was at heart a Zorastrian, nurtured as he was in Pehlavi theology and the world was to him an eternal battle between Ormazd and Ahriman, the Good and Evil Principles.

* * * *

Omar Khayyam of all vices hated hypocrisy in the extreme and particularly railed against hypocritical zealots of religion the Suffis. This ardent hatred of hypocrisy must have come to be bred in him by his close studies of mathematics, which just as Beyle (De Stendhal) told his friends, that there was hypocrisy in every other science, but none, so far as he could discover, in the science of mathematics.

* * * *

In the words of Jami the mystical quatrians of Omar Khayyam must be read not with the ears of flesh and bone, but with the ear of the heart and the soul.

* * * *

The Rubaiyyat of Omar Khayyam is no doubht, one of the most singular works a man of genius ever wrote. It is an outpouring of his inmost soul. He bewailed the transitariness of life and called for "wine, wine, wine" meaning thereby to devote his thoughts and mind in contemplation of the divine and seeking the "Oneness" which is the goal of every true mystic. Omar found himself at odds with the world. He saw God in nature. Divine immanence overpoweerd his whole being. He saw the beauty of the land, the grandeur of the sea, the interest of life—above all of human life—but he was not satisfied. He prayed for more beauty, longed for fuller grandeur and looked forward to deeper interest. Such thoughts overmastered him. So in his Rubaiyyat Omar poured out with what fervour, strength and skill he possessed, the intensity of his longing to seek and meet, his beloved, (God). It was in Himself that he desired increase and exaltation of body, mind and soul. The thoughts of soul-life fetched him to the height of ecstacy and intoxication. He felt that God was still within him.

* * * *

Many accuse Omar Khayyam of his "exhaling contagious mischief" and say that his quatrains contain most flagrant offences against morality and religion—"both ear and understanding are disgusted," "production of a fiend calculated for the entertainment of devils in Hell."Such a tirade against a man, a philosopher, a scientist whose avowed hope and aim in his poems was to produce something new and original yet surpassingly beautiful and poetic. The tuneful recoil and cadenza of the quatrains are unsurpassed. It is the mistaken interpretation of the symbolism and allegorical interpretation of the quatrains which are responsible for the blame and abuse directed against his name and fame by persons ignorant and perverse whose comprehension of Eastern mysticism is too limited and lacks a clear understanding of the Sufi philosophy of Persian Poets in general and Persian Seers in particular.

TURKISH INDUSTRY ADOPTS FIVE-YEAR PLAN

President Mustapha Kemal Pasha's strenuous campaign to industrialize a formerly purely agricultural Turkey was given fresh impetus on Dec. 6, with the adoption by the cabinet of a five-year industrial plan.

The plan creates 14 thread, textile, watch, bottle, technical and iron factories backed by 72,000,000 of Turkish capital plus 22,000,000 dols. of Turkish capital plus last year's 8,000,000 dols. loan from Soviet Russia. Twelve of the factories will be state-owned and two will be owned privately.

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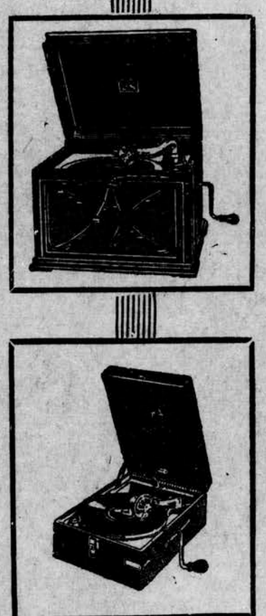

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"Y'know, if it hadn't been for the War, I'd never have met my wife!"

"Strewth—ain't war 'orrible?"

* * * *

"Here's one name on the committee that I never heard of."

"Oh, that's probably the person who acually does the work."

* * * *

"It is a funny thing, but every time I dance with you the dances seem very short."

"They are. My fiance is leader of the orchestra."

* * * *

A short time since, as a master in a school was censuring a pupil for the dullness of his comprehension, and consenting to instruct him in a sum in practice, he said, "Is not the price of a penny bun always a penny?" when the boy innocently replied, "No, sir, they sell them three for twopence when they are stale."

Long-suffering Tailor—You recently inherited money. Why not pay me what you owe me?

Client—I wouldn't like people to think that inheriting money has changed my habits

* * * *

A negro after being rescued from a very deep pond was asked why he ventured in when he couldn't swim. "Well, to tell the truth," he said, "A didn't think it was so deep, 'cause it only took that little duck up to it's tail."

* * * *

A young wife said to her husband: "I've decided to give you a manicure set, lovely rose bowl, and a hearth-rug for our wedding anniversary, dear."

Then she looked at him affectionately. "And what," she asked, "do you think of giving me?"

"I thought," he answered, rather curtly, "of giving you a safety razor."

* * * *

"Tommy, my son, fetch in a stick of wood."

Ah, my dear mother," responded the youh, "the grafimmatical portion of your education has been sadly neglected. You should have said—"Thomas, my son, transport from that recumbent collection of combustible material upon the threshold of this edifice one of the curtailed excrescences of a defunct log.'"

* * * *

The policeman on point duty was having a busy time. In the midst of it he saw a dear old lady looking across at him, so he held up a bus, four cars, a motorcycle or two, and two loaded vans.

The dear old lady crossed to him and he bent his head to hear her request.

"Do you know, officer," she whispered, "the number on your collar is the number of my favorite hymn?"

* * * *

Two Irishmen engaged in peddling packages of linen brought an old mule to aid in carrying the burdens. One would ride a while, then the other, carrying the bales of linen on the mule. One day the Irishman who was on foot got close up to his muleship, when he received a kick on one of his shins. To be revenged, he picked up a stone and hurled it at the mule, but by accident struck his companion on the back of the head. Seeing what he had done, he stopped and began to groan and rub his skin. The one on the mule turned and asked him what was the matter. "The cratur's kicked me," was the reply. "Bejabers," said the other, "he's did the same thing to me on the back of the head."

* * * *

Two Irishmen, stopping at the Island House, Toledo, lighted their gas, and, with windows open, sat down to enjoy a cha. The hungriest of the Toledo mosquitoes soon flocked in and drove them desperate. The clerk, who was summoned to devise some defence against them, told them to close the windows and put out the gas. They acted on the suggestion, and placed themselves between the sheets. Just as they began to doze a lightning bug, which had strayed into the room, caught the eye of one of the travellers. He roused his companion with a punch. "Pat, Pat, it's no use. Here's one of the craturs sarchin' for us wid a lantern."

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

DOING HIS BEST TO BUMP JOHN OFF

There is usually only one reason why a man buys, but with a woman it might be any one of ten (so they say)—

1. Because her husband says she can't have it.
2. Because it will make her look thin.
3. Because it's on sale.
4. Because it comes from Paris.
5. Because her neighbors can't afford it.
6. Because she can't afford it.
7. Because nobody has one.
8. Because everybody has one.
9. Because it's different.
10. Because.

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This photo of Prof. Einstein, the illustrious German scientist, and Prof. D. K. Karve, Founder of the Indian Women's University, Poona, was taken when the latter paid a visit to the former during Prof. Karve's last tour of the West.

The death took place recently of the late Seth Chandmull Dhadha, C.I.E., Honorary A.D.C. to H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir. He was a multi-millionaire and had extensive business dealings in Hyderabad and Bikanir States.

Battle Over Birth Control Impending In U. S.

LEADERS OF MOVEMENT PLAN CAMPAIGN TO SECURE PASSAGE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Marry and beget children is the slogan in Italy and Germany, in both of which the governments have stimulated the apparently dying instinct for racial preservation. France, however, has complained of her empty cradles since the Franco-German War. Australia, hearing a distant click of heels from the north, is calling for more white immigration, but the birth-rate has dropped in her chief source of supply.

In Asia, India, the Malay Archipelago and the South Sea islands, on the other hand, there is no birth control save that effected by nature in her normal routine and when she acts as the Great Destroyer. The influenza epidemic which ravaged the world after the War did more in a few months than artificial restriction could ever hope to do, and it was no respecter of race or person. The better breed was stricken with the poorest, the white race with the black and yellow. War itself takes its toll from the best, leaving the unfit to carry on.

Which very brief summary may or may not lend point to the American Conference on Birth Control and National Recovery to be held in Washington the middle of January, writes the "Literary Digest." To many it will appear farcical to relate birth control to a program designed to increase consumption. To advocates of birth control it will mean, of course, happier and healthier mothers and a better the braver breed to grow less wheat and cotton—the scientists disagree that spacing children will necessarily improve the breed, and there are sociologists, moral philosophers and medical scientists who contend that better medical care and a fairer distribution of the profits of industry and labor will ease motherhood of its dangers and anxieties.

The aim of the Washington Conference, as set forth by the National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, whose president is Margaret Sanger, mother of two sons and long a fervent advocate of artificial birth restriction, is to bring to the attention of Congress and the Administration "the facts concerning birth control as related to the National Recovery program, to mobilize public opinion in favour of Federal legislation in order to insure that contraceptive advice, equipment, and supplies be provided only by persons properly qualified, and to secure passage of the Federal bill which will permit physicians, hospitals and public health agencies to give out contraceptive information."

Thus is the battle to be joined again. The birth-control advocates, which include some of the churches and some of the medical fraternity, in addition to other organized opinion, contend that birth control will make mother-hood safer, ease the burden of poverty and so improve the standard of living, promote morality through earlier marriage, make the marriage relation happier and insure healthier children. They would legalize, they say, what is already being practised.

That birth control is being widely practised is generally conceded, and the fact is giving rise to serious alarm. Western civilization it seems, is facing possible extinction by race suicide. The 1932 birth-rate in England, Wales, France, Germany and Italy showed a startling decrease. In England and Wales the rate was 15.3, the lowest ever recorded for the period of the year. In 1876 the rate was 36.3. The decline is not a passing phenomenon, but a development that is gaining momentum. In France it was estimated that if the present rate of decline continues the population will have been diminished by nearly one-half in seventy-five years. In Berlin, the birth-rate for 1931, 16 per 1,000, was the lowest on record. In Italy the birth-rate decrease was slighter, having dropped from 27 in 1927 to 25 in 1931. In both these countries, however, Government has since encouraged marriage and large families by dispensation and appeal to national pride. In the United States the rate dropped from 24.3 in 1921 to 18.9 in 1930. Norway, Sweden and Belgium also showed declining birth-rates, while Spain, Portugal and Ireland, all predominantly Catholic, had since 1928 a greater natural increase in population than in the opening years of the century.

Speaking of the declining birth-rate in the United States, "The Statistical Bulletin" of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company said: "The present fecundity of the American population is barely adequate to maintain our numbers at a fixed level. Temporarily, we still have a good excess of births over deaths, but only because of past conditions, which have given us a relative excess of women in the child-bearing ages. "But a further fall in the birth-rate will presently bring us below, the self-sustaining level, when the effect of past high birth-rates has worn off. It is, of course, possible that when the present economic stringency passes, there will also be a recovery in our fecundity to a higher point, through an increase in the not very distant date. Failing this, it appears inevitable that, at some not very distant date, our population will not only come to a standstill, but will actually decline, now that accretion from outside by immigration is precluded."

"The birth-control movement," said Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company "will have much to answer for unless it can square its account with the American people by emphasizing at this very time the need for corrections of its own activities in earlier years. It has placed bundles of dynamite all over the country. It is now high time that it began to bring back, or at least to remove, the fuses."

ATTITUDE OF CHURCH.

Religious opinion on the subject is divided, though the preponderant opinion seems to be against artificial birth control on the grounds that it is immoral. The historic attitude of the Roman Catholic Church against such restriction is unchanged. That Church, as set forth by Pope Pius XI in several encyclicals, holds that contraception violates both the divine and the moral law Several Protestant churches and Jewish religious organizations

MRS. MARGARET SANGER.

favor it, and in 1931, following like action by the Lambeth Conference, the Federal Council of Churches gave it "guarded approval." However, when the subject was brought up again at its quadrennial meeting at the end of 1932, the opposition was so strong that the Federal Council postponed further discussion by referring the subject to the executive committee, to report to the next Council meeting, in 1934.

To sum up very briefly, the opponents of birth control hold that it substitutes a negative for a positive attitude, that it retreats from, instead of approaching a problem that is at once religious, social and economic. The argument that birth control will promote morality by encouraging early marriage is countered with the statement that it will promote premarittal relations and possibly do away with marriage altogether. The contention that it will benefit society is denied in the assertion that permissive legislation affords no guarantee that the so-called unfit will have fewer progeny than the so-caled fit, indeed, that experience shows the contrary. And to maintain that artificial birth control will ease the burden of poverty, it is held, is simply to encourage economic servitude instead of equalizing the riches of the earth.

At any rate, the subject will be aired again in the next Congress, and a battle of opinion as opposite as the poles impends.

AFRICAN TRIBE BURNS PRISONERS

Feeds Women To Crocodiles

A terrible vengeance was exacted by tribe of Ovambos in southwest Africa against bushmen who, it is alleged, stole their cattle.

The Ovambos attacked the bushmen, who, after a sharp fight, fled leaving two prisoners. These were tied hand and foot, a pit was dug and a fire placed at the bottom of it, and into this the prisoners were thrown and roasted alive.

Continuing their pursuit, the Ovambos captured three Bush women whom they flung into a crocodile-infested river. Two of the women were eaten, but the other escaped to the opposite bank ond fled to the Native Commissioner.

The Obambos then caught two youthful herdsmen whom they held head downwards in the river until they were drowned.

Meanwhile the Commissioner ngathered a police posse, chased the Ovombos and arrested eleven of them, of whom seven are undergoing trial for murder.

FROM FAR & NEAR

INSOMNIA EXPLAINED.

George Berkon, jr, couldn't find a cure for the type of insomnia he had, he testified in Domestic Relations Court at cleveland His wife, he said kept a knife under her pillow, "and every night the knife was there I couldn't sleep." He was granted a divorce.

* * * *

MISS HELEN KELLER ILL.

Miss Helen Keller, the distinguished blind and deaf writer who has recently been teaching her old tutor and companion, Mrs. Macy, the Braille system, is in a Glasgow nursing home out her illness is not of a serious nature

Mrs. Maey spent 45 years inthe service of Miss Keller, and now her own eyesight is failing her old pupil has been attempting to repay a debt of gratitude.

* * * *

POISONED AT THE ALTAR.

TREVI (Italy) Tuesday.

After saying Mass this morning Father Stanislao Boni, the 55-year-old parish priest of the village of Fabri di Montefalco, collapsed in agony.

Just before he died Father Boni declared. "They have poisoned me."

Investigation revealed traces of a white powder in the bottom of the chalice used by the priest at the altar.—British United Press.

* * * *

WIFE TO MANAGE HUSBAND.

A famous boxer is to be managed by his wife—managed, that is in the sense that she will arrange his fights for him.

George Cook, the Australian heavy-weight champion is the man. He previously had a male manager, though before that Mrs. Cook, who, like Mrs. Len Harvey, is a pretty blonde, had undertaken the work for a while.

Mrs. Cook directs her husband's fights from his corner every time he takes the ring.

* * * *

MOTHER KILLS "DIRTY" CHILD.

According to a Le Mans (France) message Mme. Marcelle Lanceiin, 20, confessed to murdering her 19-months-old daughter "because she was dirty."

A doctor at La Chapelle, where the crime occurred discovered it when he was called to attend the child. He refused to sign the death certificate after examination, and the mother was arrested after a police investigation.

She showed little remorse, simply declaring that the child was dirty so she killed her.

* * * *

JAI A-LAI IS A SPORT.

Jai a-lai—pronounced hi a-li and meaning "merry festival"—is supposed to have originated in the Basque country of Spain. The game remains a sport for Latins and Latin-Americans. It is a court game that combines the features of tennis, squash, and handball. The racket is a long sort of wicker spoon attached to their arms by a gauntlet. This racket is called a cesta.

Jai a-lai has become a national sport throughout Spain. Eventuallly it was transported to Mexico City then to Havana, later to Miami, and now is played in many cities in the United States.

* * * *

LAST WORD EFFECTIVE.

Pipestone, Minn. December 7—A woman's "last word" served better than guns and bullets as she baulked a safe robbery and rescued her husband.

Interrupting three bandits robbing her husband's pool hall, Mrs. Lester E. Russell, of Pipestone (Minnesota) argued them into halting attempts to open the safe and freeing her husband, whom they had tied and left under guard. The bandits got about dollar 10 from the cash register.

She went to the pool hall when her husband did not come home at the usual hour.

* * * *

BOYS' CLUBS FOUNDER TO BE CANONIZED.

Easter Sunday, 1934, has been set as the date for the canonization of Don Bosco, founder of the Salesian order of boys' clubs now widespread throughout South and North America.

Pope Pius XI will celebrate the canonization at St. Peter's Cathedral, where the beatification of Don Bosco took place before 70,000 people June 2, 1929 Don Bosco's canonization will coincide with the last day of the Holy Year.

Born of poor parents in 1815, Don Bosco devoted his life to saving children of the street from indigence and crime. In 1869 he founded the first chapter of the Salesian Order with 50 nuns and priests as assistants. When he died in 1888, there were 250 houses of the order, giving aid to 130,000 boys throughout the world.

* * * *

HAVANA MAY BECOME A HAVEN.

Havana may eventually rival Reno and Mexico City in the operation of a divorce mill. If the Government approves a pending decree, dissatisfied young matrons and disgruntled husbands will be able to get their freedom after only 45 days' residence. Mutual agreement would be required.

Havana, because of its climate and recreation facilities offers an ideal atmosphere for the future divorce and the presence of a mill that would grind out decrees at a wholesale rate would undoubtedly bring local attorneys considerable business.

FIVE-DAY PRINCESS SUES FOR DIVORCE

Hubby Faked Fortune, Says Janet Snowden

Lissom Janet-Snowden, the five-day Princess, revealed to the referees in her marriage annulment hearing at New York, that she married Prince Francesco Caravita, young Italian nobleman, just 24 hours after she laid eyes on him as he walked down the gangplank of the liner Rex when it arrived there from Europe last August.

The Princess is suing to annul her marriage on the ground of fraud. She charged that the Prince deceived her about money in addition to proving a washout as a bridegroom. First he told her that he had plenty of money in America as well as castles in Italy, and then he countered by telling her that he didn't have a lira, but depended on his noble mother for funds.

After hearing the oil heiress' story, Referee Frost recommended that the annulment be granted. The Supreme Court will decide.

The Princess said that she met the Prince at the pier with her sister Marion and her husband, Prince Rospiglosi, on the afternoon of August 15. That night, after a party, the Prince asked her to marry him, telling her that he was independently wealthy. She said that she consented and they were married the next afternoon. Three days later, the heiress said, the Prince asked her to draw money from her bank, confessing that he was penniless. Whereupon she left the apartment and filed suit.

She added that she was never really a wife to the Italian nobleman, but had remained a loveless bride during all their five brief nights and days together.

"What!" she was asked. "You mean that the marriage was never consummated?"

"I don't recall" she answered. "But not to my knowledge."

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN TENSION

Armed Conflict Over Leadership Of Asia

By UPTON CLOSE.

To understand the present Russian-Japanese war scare, note first that Russia's rulers well remember the war scare of late 1903 and early 1904—the Czar's tremendous efforts to complete the trans-Siberian railway—the mustering of men, arms and food in the region between Lake Baikal and the Pacific. At that time Russia had a good fleet on the Pacific, and merchantmen bringing supplies from America, China and the British possessions to Vladivostok.

.....

The scare "flattened out". Editors laughed. "Absurd war talk. Japan won't attack Russia!" The Russian Army dropped off its toes. Government and people in St. Petersburg became immersed in internal troubles. Came spring. The Russian fleet in the Japan Sea ventured beyond discreet limits.

.....

One dawn Admiral Togo caught most of it off the coast of Korea and torpedoed it without warning. The declaration of war came later.

Russia, which knows Japan better than we, sees the same sort of ruling clique, the same popular psychology, in Japan today as surprized her in 1904.

Abandonment of her temporarily time-serving policy of yielding to Japan, followed since September, 1931, will quickly bring, believes the Kremlin, the surprize attack initiating war.

But the Kremlin to-day is hard to catch by surprise. It expects the worst, always. Experience, however, lies behind Russia's expectation of war with Japan soon.

.....

The Soviet-Japanese tension has developed logically. In 1929 when the Soviet punished Chang Hsueh-liang, Chinese satrap of Manchuria, for driving Russian management off the Chinese-Eastern Railway, it effected a gentleman's agreement with the Japanese military in Manchuria that each would stay out of the picture when the other had a local issue to settle with the Chinese. But in 1931 the Japanese followed up by driving the Russians from their own sphere of influence. Through the tool of "Manchuukuo" and with the argument of military necessity the Japanese actually took possession of the railroad.

The Soviet offered to sell. Whether this was sincere or a play for time remains unknown. The Japanese regarded it as evidence of a willingness to take whatever the conqueror in a fit of generosity might wish to give, and get out. The Japanese eventually countered with fifty million yen to the Soviet's final two hundred and fifty million gold rubles. Then they made the insulting proposal that since the value of a ruble is purely imaginary anyway, Moscow might "fix" the ruble so that the two amounts would be equal! There that matter stands.

Meanwhile there have been clashes on the border, arrests by Japanese and Manchukuo officers of Russian officials, charges and countercharges of aid to "Chinese Bandits", demands that Russia bring back rolling stock she ran across the border before Japanese troops seized the line, charges of Japanese fostering of "White Russian" plots, attacks on Russians in Japan, and a series of violent incidents on the fishing waters of the coast. The only clash in which Moscow ever "let down" the Gaypayoo in face of a threat from a foreign Power occurred here.

JAPAN'S AMBITIONS

General Araki and his fellows in Japan have set the whole resources and mentality of the empire to the heroic (from their view-point) task of building a West Pacific Empire in this decade. Necessary to the self-sufficient empire they envision, are the great wheat valleys of the Nonni, Sungari, and Amur: flat and open, ready for tractor and gang-plow, capable of feeding one-third of the Japanese people, who are being trained to eat bread. Equally necessary are the great fishing grounds of the maritime province and Kamchatka. Japan's fishing industry is not the greatest fishing industry in the world; it is the largest industry in Japan. Japan can not be always quarreling with Russia about the leases necessary to keep this basic industry alive. It is essential to the food and employment of her people; its ships and their officer personnel are the powerful First Auxiliary to her Imperial Navy. She can not always be sending gun-boats to bluff down Gaypayoo men who run Japanese fishermen out of Russian waters. Since the Soviet gave its fish industry a five-year plan, and began building canneries with equipment and experts imported from Seattle and Alaska, its policy has been to cramp down on Japanese poaching and discontinuine Japanese leases, Japanese gunboats, of course, win the argument in each case. But why not end it once and for all?

THE BAIKAL BORDER.

Necessary to Japan from the military and strategic angle is a border at Lake Baikal, protected by two hundred miles or so of forts and an air-base or two between the tip of the world's greatest fresh-water lake and the shifting sands of the Gobi desert. (It is impossible for a modern army to go around, to the north or south.) Japan is now protecting 2,000 miles of border against Russia. Manchuria and Korea are at present geographically unstrategic possessions, but would make a solid unit with trans-Baikal Siberia. General Araki's own Blood Brotherhood crowd have threatened him, recently, with patriotic assassination if he did not soon "rectify" Japan's border in this serious direction, giving the nation's forces the necessary freedom to proceed in China and on the Pacific, observes "The Literary Digest".

Fourthly, necessary to Japan's domination of China, to her effecting of the "Pan-Asian Alliance" or the "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine"—in short, her 'weltpolitik'—is the putting of Russia off the Pacific, the blocking of Russian access to China and the South Seas, and the crushing of Russia's prestige among the coloured peoples. Either Japan or Russia must lead Asia. Either she or Russia must control China's oil market—to "illuminate" with a specific instance.

Fifthly, the growing menace of Communism in university and labour circles in Japan can only be stopped, believe Japan's heads, by pushing the Soviet back a third of the way across Asia and keeping her there. Three thousand Communists are in jail in Japan now. Several million yen have just been voted to combat "dangerous thoughts". "—If the Soviet doesn't stop annoying us," said General Araki recently to a friend of mine, "I'll have to purge Siberia!" He struck his tiny, hard fist into his cupped hand.

.....

And finally, Japan can not afford always to lie between two immense nations, both of whom disapprove of her ambitions.

So Russia reasons that there is only one way to avoid war with Japan—that is, to give up the trans-Baikal without war.

It has taken the Japanese a while to become convinced that Soviet Russia would fight to retain it. Moscow's yielding policy while she was preparing, her failure to react at the virtual seizure of her railway property in Manchuria, her willingness even to talk sales terms, deceived the Japanese. They are fully awake now, and angry with their leaders for being deceived.

OFFERED TO BUY.

In September, 1931, right after the Japanese leap into Manchuria, I called on Chuichi Ohashi, then Japanese Consul-General at Harbin, now in charge of the foreign affairs of Manchukuo and negotiations for the purcahse of Russian railway properties. I had known Mr. Ohashi as a young consul in Seattle. "I have just been down the Amur River," he said, showing me photographs of the spacious valley. "I offered to buy it from the local Soviet authorities for Japan. Do you know—they turned me down!"

"Did you expect them to sell?" I asked.

"They sold Alaska to you for dollars 57,000,000. Why shouldn't they sell the Amur valley to us for five billion? They need the money."

It was a semi-official 'ballon d'essai' to see if Moscow did not really expect to lose it, anyhow. But Moscow, without the trans-Baikal, would have no lever to bring pressure for co-operation from the United States. And no further contact with Pacific Asia, which she still regards as the field for her doctrines and leadership.

So both nations expect war. But Russia will not bring it on until she has got American involvement at least to the extent of supplying Vladivostok. If our supplies pass the Japanese Navy, Russia is fortified. If not, we are, to put it mildly, concerned.

And Japan dreads to bring on the showdown with Russia for fear of the Soviet's air-planes. Two hundred or more of them, within six hours' flight to Sendai, Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Yokosuka, Sasebo and Fukuoka, cities made, save for their business centres, of matchwood and paper. Memories of the earthquake-fire horror and panic of 1923 remain to remind what a few incendiary bombs in each city might do to Japanese populace.

Sooner or later, reason Japan's war partizans, the nation must risk this menace, and it has been allowed to develop too long now. Yet Japan's present antiair-attack defense preparations will not be completed until next spring. And more great civilian mobilizations like those held in Osaka and Tokyo last summer are planned—antipanic training for the populace.

For Russia, the risk is even greater—except that Russia's heart can not be touched. Japanese forces based in Mongolia now could raid by motor transport the trans-Siberian at any point along a stretch of 1,000 miles. Or a "White Russian" spy could blast a bridge or a tunnel. Cut-off by land and sea, the 125,000 Red troops in the trans-Baikal, quartered upon an already famine and typhus-stricken populace, would have to surrender in two months. So it looks to the observer.

But two months, believe the Russians, would bring Japan's embroilment with the United States.

After witnessing the Japanese "conquest" of Manchuria in 1931 I proceeded direct to Moscow. The following was my exchange with Karakhan, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

"When I get back to the U. S. A. I will be asked everywhere: 'What is Russia going to do about it?'

"As I understand what has happened," was the reply, "Japan has flouted Amtrica's policy regarding China, called loosely 'The Open Door Policy'; she has disregarded the treaties of 1922 made in Washington, not in Moscow; she has travestied the League of Nations founded by Woodrow Wilson and the Pact of Paris fathered by Mr. Kellogg. Sooner or later the American people are going to have answer the question: 'What is America going to do about it?' The Soviet proletariat can wait for that answer."

AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA

President Roosevelt is seen he re personally congratulating Mr. William C. Bullitt on his appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Russia. The appointment of Mr. Bullit caused little surprise to those who knew of his long advocacy of Russian recognition. He started his campaign for it in 1919, and on his most recent visit in the Soviet Capital he was lionized.

SHE IS CHAMPION SKATER

Miss Maribel Vinson, the American girl figure skating champion, who is making a short stay in London before going to Oslo to compete in the world championships, is seen here practising on the ice of the Wimbledon Park lake to prepare her for the contest.

Missionaries And Converts

A Chinese Replies To Christian West

How the spreading of the Christian religion abroad is influenced by these dissensions, theological and economic, in its homes is shown in "The Atlantic Monthly" by a Chinese writer, Mr. P. K. Mok.

In whatever the missionary in China undertook (says Mr. Mok) he proceeded on one assumption, which he regarded as a self-evident truth: "What is good for me must be good for you." Not only did he apply it in religious matters, but in other uelds as well. Take education, for example. Almost without exception, the missionaries deliberately copied American models so that Chinese schools became nothing but preparatory academies for American colleges. The charm of many Chinese girls has been destroyed by "The Faerie Queene and The Lady of the Lake; many Chinese boys have been driven crazy by Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America." And, because Americans abuse wine, it was plain logic that teetotalism, temperance societies, and prohibition must be introduced in China. What if drunkenness is practically unknown among the Chinese? No matter! The Lord made us different from the missionaries for no other purpose than to have the missionaries make us like them. It is only by a miracle that the Republican and Democratic parties have not been introduced among us.

Because there are interdenominational wars in America, the Chinese must have them too. To the amusement of our heathen eyes and the bewilderment of our heads, the missionaries have reenacted the drama of dirt-throwing and throat-clawing that has been going on for centuries upon the religious stage of the West. Nay, they are still fighting where the most conservative churchmen have long since ceased to fight. This fratricidal strife within the Church is more meaningless to the Chinese than are the Chinese civil wars to Westerners.

The missionaries cannot understand that denominations have no significance to us. If we choose to become Christians, we are Christians—not Methodist Christians Presbyterian Christians, Baptist-Christians. Somehow the fine distinction escape us. If there is any difference between the sects, we dismiss it as unimportant It seems to us that Christians should have better things to do than to wave baskets of dung before each other's noses. We weep to see that the body of Jesus carries more bullets than that of a slain Chicago gangster—bullets inflicted by denominationalists.

We Chinese have been good customers for ideas, even when they have been preached from behind barbed-wire entrenchments. But the day when China could be made the dumping ground for the discarded thought of the West is gone forever. We are now plundering the houses of the rulers of men, and taking our loot out into the broad daylight to examine it. You Westerners will have to excuse us, then, if we put your religion upon the evaluating scale and search it under the microscope of the modern Chinese temper. Amid many other far-reaching revolutions, we are going through a religious reformation, and we can no longer see any point in flogging the dead horses which the missionaries brought over to us. Instead, we shall henceforth devote ourselves to the raising of good horses so that we can ride out of this engulfing stress and storm.

Meanwhile, it will do us all good to think in terms of a better civilization, and to learn as much as we can from one another. To do so may make even a missionary a Christian, and a Christian a cultured man.

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ORIGINS OF THE BHAKTI CULT

Its Beginnings Seen In Worship Of Sun-God Of Circumpolar Regions In Prehistoric Past

That the Bhakti Cult, which is variously known in Hindu scriptures as the Bhagvata Dharma, Ekantika Dharma, Satvata Dharma and Pancharatra, and which inculcates exclusive devotion to Narayana or Hari, the "God of Gods", had its remote origins in the worship of the Sun-god of the Circum polar regions—the home of the Aryan races in the pre-historic past is the theory advanced by Mr. R. K. Prabhu in a paper on the "Origins of the Bhakti Cult" read by him before the 7th session of the Indian Oriental Conference recently held at Baroda.

Two decades ago the late Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar threw a good deal of light on the growth of this Cult, which found its first elaborate expression in the Bhagavad Geeta. Mr. Prabhu has sought, in his paper, to throw some further light on the origins of the Cult, by a close scrutiny of the traditions recorded in the Mahabharata.

We reproduce below the following extracts from the paper.

Two decades ago the late Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, making a penetrating analysis of the Narayaniya section of the Shantiparvan of the Mahabharata, threw a flood of light on the development of the Bhakti cult in India. He showed that this cult originated much earlier than Buddhism and Jainism and even earlier than Krishna Vasudeva of the Bhagavadgeeta. As stated in the Narayaniya, the religion of exclusive devotion to Hari or Narayana, who is called the "God of gods," was promulgated by certain hoary sages called Chitra Shikhandins, whose names have been handed down by tradition. It received a definite shape when Krishna Vasudeva embodied its principal tenets in the Geeta, as revealed to Arjuna. This cult of devotion to Hari has been variously described as Ekantika Dharma, Bhagavata Dharma, Pancharatra and even as Satvata Dharma, the last in view of the fact that the Satvata tribe of Yadavas, to which Krishna belonged, had made it a tribal cult.

Dr. Bhandarkar's conclusions have been accepted as mostly correct by Indian and Western scholars. In his analysis of the Narayaniya Dr. Bhandarkar has drawn attention to certain features of the cult which distinguished it from the general run of the religious thought of Buddhistic and pre-Buddhistic days. Among these features were the non-killing of animals at sacrifices, the exclusive devotion to Hari or "God of gods" and the emphasis laid on the teaching that this Hari or "God of gods" is not to be seen by one who follows the sacrificial mode of worship, nor by persons who practise austerities for thousands of years, but by him alone who worships Hari with wholehearted devotion. At the same time, the cult did not repudiate in their entirety the ritualistic doctrines of the Aranyakas, which include the Upanishads, but accepted such of them as were in consonance with the spirit of the cult. There are, however, certain other peculiar features of the cult, not noticed by Dr. Bhandarkar, to which I wish to draw the pointed attention of Oriental scholars, as, without a proper understanding of these features in their co-relation with the other features pointed out by Dr. Bhandarkar, the true origins of the Bhakti cult are not likely to be grasped and the significance of the cult as a whole is likely to be misunderstood.

WHERE THE CULT ORIGINATED.

As, for a proper understanding of the real origins of the Bhakti cult, I consider that a closer scrutiny of the Narayaniya than that made by Dr. Bhandarkar is necessary. I offer no apology for quoting here the relevant passages from that scripture.

The Narayaniya (Cf. section 386 of the Shantiparvan) gives a description of Narada's journey to Mount Meru and Sweta Dweepa. After referring to a conversation between Narada and Rishi Narayana at Badari, the narrative goes on to state that Narada, taking leave of the Rishi,

"suddenly soared into the firmament and reached the summit of the mountains of Meru. . . . . He then cast his eyes towards the north-western direction and beheld an exceedingly wonderful sight. Towards the north, in the ocean of milk, there is a large island named 'Sveta Dweepa.' The learned say that its distance from the mountains of Meru is greater than two and thirty thousand yojanas. The denizens of that realm have no senses. They live without taking food of any kind. Their eyes are winkless. They always emit excellent perfumes. Their complexions are white. They are cleansed from every sin. They blast the eyes of those sinners that look at them. Their bones and bodies are as hard as thunder. They regard honour and dishonour in the same light. They all look as if they are of celestial origin. All of them are endued, besides, with auspicious marks and great strength. Their heads seem to be like umbrellas. Their voices are deep like that of the clouds. Each of them have four shoulder-knots. The soles of their feet are marked by hundreds of lines. They had sixty teeth all of which were white and eight smaller ones. They had many tongues. With these tongues they seemed to lick the very Sun whose faced turned towards every direction. . . ."

The Mahabharata here proceeds with the conversation between Yudhistira and Bhisma, the latter relating the story of King Uparichara, who had won the sovereignty of the world in consequence of a boon he had obtained from Narayana. Bhisma says:

"Following the Satvata ritual that had been declared in days of yore by Surya himself, King Uparichara used to worship the God of gods. . . His kingdom and wealth and spouse and animals were all regarded by him as obtained from Narayana..... In the palace of that illustrious King many foremost Brahamnas, well conversant with the Panchratra ritual, used to eat before all others the food offered to the God Narayana. . . . The seven celebrated Rishis, viz., Marichi, Atri, Angiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu and Vashishta of great energy, who came to be known by the name of Chitra-Shikhandins, uniting together on the breast of that foremost of mountains, viz., Meru, promulgated excellent treatise on duties and observances that was consistent with the four Vedas."

WHAT OTHER SAGES SAW

A little later on, there is an account of a visit paid to Sveta Dweepa, "the island of great splendour," "lying on the northern shores of the Ocean of Milk," by the sages, Ekata, Dwita and Trita. These sages say that, arrived at the Island, they could see nothing: "Indeed, our vision was blinded by the energy of the great deity and accordingly we could not see Him." Thinking that they had not undergone sufficient penances, they practised severe austerities again for a hundred years. Upon the completion of these austerities, they beheld a number of men of auspicious features. All of them were white and looked like the moon (in colour) and possessed every mark of blessedness., Their hands were always joined in prayer. They were engaged in silently thinking on Brahma. All the inhabitants were perfectly equal in energy. There was no superiority or inferiority among them.

"We suddenly beheld," continues the narrative, "once more a light arise that seemed to be the concentrated effulgence of a thousand suns, O Brihaspati. The inhabitants, assembling together, ran towards that light, with hands joined in a reverential attitude. full of joy and uttering the one word "Namas" ('We bow to thee!') We then heard a very loud noise uttered by all of them together. It seemed that those men were employed in offering a sacrifice to the great God. As regards ourselves, we were suddenly deprived of our senses by His energy. Deprived of vision and strength and all the senses, we could not see or feel anything. We only heard a loud volume of sound uttered by the assembled inhabitants. ..... These men, endued with great devotion, possessed of hearts full of reverence, conversant with the ordinances laid down in the "Panchratra," were worshipping the great deity with mind, word and deed. As regards ourselves, stupified by His illusions we could not see Him. ..... As we stood among those thousands of men, all of whom were of pure descent, no one honoured us with a glance or nod. Those ascetics, all of whom were cheerful and filled with devotion, and who were all practising the Brahma-frame of mind, showed no kind of feeling for us. At that time, an incorporal Being addressed us from the sky and said unto us these words: 'These white men, who are divested of all outer senses, are competent to behold (Narayana). Only those foremost of regenerate persons whom these white men honoured with their glances become competent to behold the great God. Go hence, ye Munis, to the place whence ye have come! That great Deity is incapable of being ever seen by one that is destitute of devotion. Incapable of being seen in consequence of his dazzling effulgence, that illustrious Deity can be beheld by only those persons that in course of long ages succeed in devoting themselves wholly and solely to Him.' "

NARADA'S JOURNEY

In Sections 339 and 340 of the same Parvan there are references again to Narada's journey to Sveta Dweepa. Bhisma, relating the episode to Yudhisthira, says: "Arrived at the spacious realm called Sveta Dweepa, the illustrious Rishi beheld the same white men possessed of lunar splendour." Desirous of beholding Narayana, Narada performed severe austerities, as a result of which Narayana showed Himself to the Rishi.

Describing the Deity Narada says:—

"His form was somewhat purer than the moon and differed from the moon in some respects. He somewhat resembled a blazing fire in complexion. The puissant Lord was somewhat of the form of Vishti. He resembled in some respects the feathers of the parrot, and in some a mass of pure crystal. He resembled in some respects a hill of antimony and in some a mass of pure gold. His complexion somewhat resembled the coral when first formed, and was somewhat white. In some respects that complexion resembled the hue of gold and in some that of the "lapis lazulus." In some respects it resembled the blue "lapis lazulus" and in some that of sapphire. In some respects it resembled the hue of the peacock's neck, and in some that of a string of pearls."

Bearing these diverse kinds of hues on his person, the eternal Deity appeared before Narada. He had a thousand eyes and was possessed of great beauty. He had a hundred heads and a hundred feet. He had a thousand stomachs and a thousand arms. He seemed to be still inconceivable to the mind.

The account then proceeds to observe: "This great Upanishat, perfectly consistent with the four Vedas, in harmony with Sankhya-Yoga, and called by Him by the name of the Panchratra scriptures, and recited by Narayana himself, with His own mouth, was repeated by Narada in the presence of many hearers in the abode of Brahman in exactly the same way in which Narayana had recited it and in which he had heard it from his own lips." The Diety Surya, having heard that narrative from the Rishis, repeated it to the six and sixty thousand Rishis that follow in the train, as well as to those Beings that always journey in the van of Surya. These Rishis repeated it unto the deities assembled on the breast of Meru. The ascetic Asita, having heard it from the deities, repeated it unto the Pitrs.

Still further on, in Section 349 of the same Parvan, the cult described above is referred to as "the eternal and immutable course called Ekanta, followed by the whites as well as by the Yatis." The commentator explains that the word "whites" here may have reference either to persons leading the domestic mode of life, who wear white cloth, as distinguished from the yellowish or yellowish-red cloth of the yatis, or to the inhabitants of the "Sveta Dweepa."

POINTS TO BE NOTICED

The points in the above quoted lengthy narratives to which I wish to draw particular attention are these:—

Firstly, it is stated that the cult of Hari or Narayana or the "God of gods" was taught by Narayana himself to Narada on Sveta Dweepa.

Secondly, the Sveta Dweepa is stated to be an Island of great splendour situated on the northern or north-western shores of the ocean of milk, which ocean itself lies to the north of Mount Meru.

Thirdly, it is stated that Sveta Dweepa is inhabited by a race of people of semi-divine character, persons who are winkless, who live without taking any food, who have no physical senses, whose complexions are white and radiant like the moon, whose bodies possess great strength, bear auspicious marks and always emit excellent perfumes, and whose voices are deep like the voice of the clouds. Further, these people, who observe perfect equality among themselves, and who are averse to killing animals at religious sacrifices, worship Narayana with their whole souls and with their hands always joined in prayer and in silent contemplation of the deity.

Fourthly, it is stated that this "God of gods" is not visible except on the rarest of rare occasions when He condescends to show Himself to the devotee who gives his whole heart to His. His splendour, when He manifests Himself, is stated to be of variegated hues and so dazzling as to be blinding, like the concentrated effulgence of a thousand sums. On His appearance. His devotees on Sveta Dweepa run towards the direction of His effulgence, raising a great shout of reverential joy and with hands joined in prayer.

DID SVETA DWEEPA EXIST

Neither Dr. Bhandarkar nor any other scholar who has dealt with the subject has deemed it necessary to ascertain the exact significance of these statements. In the first place, if, as repeatedly

(Continued on next page)

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FLAG OF ISRAEL

Palestine enters the ranks of the merchant-marine countries, with the formation of the Jewish Mercantile Merchant Marine. The first ship of the new organisation to reach the port of London was the s. s. "Emanuel," and a view of the stern of the ship is shown, with some of the vessel's crew, gathered at the flagstaff, on which is displayed the well-known Star of Israel.

BRAHMIN WIDOW REMARRIES

Mr. A. G. Page, a Brahmin officer of Kurundwad State, recently married an educated girl-widow, Miss Indirabai Gadre, also a Brahmin. The marriage which took place in spite of a good deal of opposition from orthodox quarters, is stated to be the first remarriage among the Brahmins of the State.

NEW LIGHT ON KARL MARX

Did Exasperated Nationalism Explain His Vehemence?

On the enigmatic personality Karl Marx, now fore than 50 years in his grave, new light has been shed by a well documented book of Otto Ruhle, the French version of which has appeared at Grasset's, writes Alex Small in the "Chicago Daily Tribune.

The main facts were already known, but it is well that they should once more be brought to public attention in the case of a man who, for better or worse, has shaken the world by his influence. There can be found material for a Freudian psychologist, and, now that all the facts are known, it is probable that some discoverer of the obvious will explain all of Marx's teaching by the circumstances of his blasted life.

PARENTAGE AND YOUTH

The paternal and maternal ancestors of Karl Marx had all been of the rabbinical class, but his father was a lawyer and no champion of unlimited Judaism. He wanted to assure his son an easy path through life; so, after the mother's death, he became a convert to Protestantism. That would give the young Karl "an open way to the doors of European culture" and would spare him the vexations which at the time in the Rhineland were heaped on Jews

In the future psychical development of Karl Marx it is at least probable that this measure had an opposite effect to that intended. It may have made him more conscious than ever of being a Jew and (such were the conditions of time and place) made him feel it as a congenital defect which had to be fiercely defended.

That the conversion had to be done he always resented; hence much of the vehemence of his mature work and that peculiar accent of hate against any one in place or power which in Marx attained heights of genius.

The next significant episode was his falling in love at Treves (now Trier) with a friend of his sister's. He was a student thirsting for knowledge—all knowledge—and this was a considerable disturbance in his life. It was really the desire of the moth for the star, for the girl belonged to a rich and cultivated family of the town.

Marx showed for the first time some of the stuff which was to make him a world figure by winning that battle. In spite of all obstacles, he married his Jenny. That juvenile victory remained the sweetest memory of his life. Years afterward he happened to go through Treves, and on the occasion wrote these lines to his wife:

"Each day, on left and right, people keep asking me for news of the loveliest girl of Treves, the queen of former balls. It is damnably agreeable for any man to notice that his wife continues to live in the memory of a city under the aspect of the "enchanting princess.'"

Another interesting point in this book is the mutual hatred of Marx and Bakunin. In idea and temperament the two were made to be enemies. Marx was really, before the deed, a hard-boiled Communist of the Stalin variety. He wanted an authoritative and centralizing state and he cared not a button about liberty, which was a superstition of the bourgeoisie. The Russian was a soft-headed anarchist; for him the realization of political and social equality would be a logical consequence of the suppression of all state organization. Bakunin passed into relative obscurity, but he has left one vengeful word on his great rival, that, "Marx was personal to the verge of madness."

More disconcerting was his reaction to the death of Lassalle, who came to a romantic end in a duel at Geneva for the bright eyes of misprized love. "It is difficult to believe," wrote Marx, "that an individual so evasive, so striving and pushing, should have died like a rat, and be obliged to shut his mouth." That was cynicism, if you will, but it seems to me that vocabulary is inadequate.

A DEVOTED HUSBAND

For the chromo pictures, to be exhibited to the adoration of the faithful, there were other sides to Marx's character. He was most devoted to his wife and to Engels and to the old servant Lena. He loved children, and like his contemporary Victor Hugo could have posed for a tender image of the ideal grandfather.

His own children disappeared after the long years of poverty in London, and the letters which describe those losses betray that the hard-boiled materialist could really be cut to the heart. Theory or no theory, he too learned the ineluctable lesson that there is no argument with death. It lays its icy hand on kings—and on prophets also.

Like all great and original spirits, Marx used up the persons around him. The chief victim was Engels, whose loyalty and zeal never failed. He responded to all the harassing demands for money; he never showed the slightest jealousy of the growing reputation of Marx.

Once that relation nearly was broker, and on the occasion it must be admitted that Marx went beyond the bounds. In January, 1863, Engels lost his beloved Mary Burns, an Irish peasant girl with whom he had been living for years. Here was Marx's answer to Engels' announcement:

"Dear Engels: The death of Mary has surprised and stunned me. She was nice and clever, and she was much attached to you. Devil, take it if I can understand why hard-luck should come down on each one of us. I don't know where to turn. All attempts I have made to get money, in Germany or in France, have failed Besides not having any more credit with the butcher and the baker, I have been summoned to pay for the school, to pay the landlord, and the whole lot ... It's very selfish of me to tell you all these horrors at such a moment, but the remedy is homeopathic. One misfortune takes our attention off another."

That, I submit, is one of the most stupefying documents any moral man has ever written. Russian Communism had a spiritual father worthy of it.

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Swami Vivekananda As I Knew Him

By CONSTANCE TOWNE

Out of the Old World of India forty years ago came a young, courageous and handsome man in whose face shone the light of triumph over self. He came to the New World of America uninvited, unheralded, unknown. He had no money. He was provided with only the most meagre instructions regarding place, date, occasion, or any other of the essentials vital to the adequate delivery of the message he carried in his heart. He simply knew that his goal was a certain Congress of Religions to be held at a Fair in a great inland American city called Chicago.

How Vivekananda proceeded serenely on his hazardous pilgrimage—though more than once lacking food and change of raiment; how he was admitted as a delegate at the final session of the Congress of Religions; how he electrified the assemblage with the simplicity and beauty of his message; how on the following morning the metropolitan press of three continents exhausted their powers in proclaiming his spiritual stature among the great teachers of the world—all of this is still remembered by generations now living.

My personal story of Vivekananda—hitherto unpublished—seems to stand alone. When I met him he was twenty-seven years old. I thought him as handsome as a god of classic sculpture. He was dark of skin, of course, and had large eyes which gave one the impression of "midnight blue." He seemed larger than most of his race, who often to us appear slight of frame because they are small-boned. He had a head heaped with short black curls. At our first meeting I was struck by the emphasis of our colour contrast. I was twenty-four, fair, tall and slender, with golden hair and grey-blue eyes. Probably there could have been no greater contrast.

FIRST MEETING

Our meeting was rather unusual. After his triumph at Chicago he was, of course, showered with invitations to come to New York, where the great of all the world are entertained. Here lived at that time a very famous physician, Dr. Egbert Gurnsey, genial, literary and ideally hospitable, with a spacious and very handsome house on Firth Avenue at Forty-fourth Street. It was Dr. Gurnsey's pleasure, heartily endorsed by his charming wife and daughter to introduce celebrated visitors from abroad to New York society. It was to be expected that he would pay special honour to the great Swami whose ideal of closer relations between the East and the West in the interest of religion and world peace so strongly appealed to him.

Dr. Gurnsey accordingly arranged to give a Sunday afternoon dinner party at which every guest should represent a different religious creed, he himself holding the view-point of Robert Ingersoll, who was absent from the city. His Grace the Cardinel was interested but declined to dine or to appoint a substitute from among his clergy. So it happened that I, being a Catholic and trained by the noted Jesuit Priest, William O'Brien Pardow, S.P., had the privilege of being a guest at that famous Sunday dinner. Dr. Gurnsey, who was my physician, sent for me to uphold Catholicism. Dr. Parkhurst was there, and Minnie Maddern Fiske, the famous American actress, who was staying with the Gurnseys at the time. I remember that there were fourteen at table.

There was, of course, a tacit understanding that everyone should be polite about his or her religious differences with the Swami and his so-called non-Christian ("Pagan" is a hard word!) attitude. Alas! as the dinner progressed, the most heated dispute was not with the Swami at all. All of the differences were confined to the Evangelical brethren!

I was seated beside the Swami. We looked on in amused silence at the almost comical intolerance of the Creeds. Now and again our host would adroitly make some wise or humorous remark that kept the conversation on a plane not actually injurious to the function of digestion. The Swami would make from time to time a little speech apparently in explanation of his native land and the customs of its people, so different from our own, but always to gain his point in philosophy and religion. A more broad-minded and tolerant man surely could not have been found anywhere in India to carry out the mission of founding Vedanta Centres in America.

He wore on that occasion his orange cassock, a cincture of deep rose-red silk and his turban of white shot with threads of gold. His feet, otherwise bare, were covered by sandals of soft brown leather.

AT THE OPERA

It was at this dinner that our friendship began. Afterwards, in the drawing-room, he said to me. "Miss Gibbons, your philosophy and mine are one; and the heart of our faiths is the same."

I then lived with my mother at the Beresford Apartments at 1 East Eighty-first Street, overlooking Central Park. My mother was Southern, of the royal French-blood, from Charleston, South Carolina, and a famous beauty, dark of eyes and hair. She was a witty woman and delighted in the social pleasures centering about the Church of England, to which, she maintained, all the aristocratic world belonged. Thus the Swami and I were outside the fold. I told my mother of him on my return home from Dr. Gurnsey's dinner party, and what a splendid mind he had. I dwelt on the great force which had come to us. To which she replied: "What a terrible dinner party, with all those Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, and one black Pagan in orange cloths!" But she grew to like Vivekananda, to respect his view-point, and afterwards joined one of the Vedanta Centres. She was awfully amusing to him, and I can see him now, after all these years, laughing so gally at her remarks about him.

On one occasion there was an all-star cast in "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera, on a Monday night when all society appeared to sit in their boxes and show their anatomy covered with jewels; to gossip, to visit, to come in late and be observed of all observers, and to do everything but listen to the opera. There was Melba in her prime, the de Reszkes and Bauermeister. The Swami had never been to the opera, and our subscription seats were in a conspicuous part of the orchestra. I had suggested that the Swami be invited to accompany us. Mama said to him: "But you are black. What will the world say?" To which he laughed and said: "I will sit beside my sister. She does not mind, I know."

He never looked more handsome. Everyone about us was so wrapped up in him that I am sure they did not listen to the opera at all that night.

I tried to explain the story of "Faust" to Vivekananda. Mama, hearing me, said: "Heavens! you a young girl, should not tell this awful story to a man."

"Then why do you make her come herself, if it is not good?" said the Swami.

"Well," replied Mama, "it is the thing to do go to the opera. All the plots are bad; but one need not discuss the plot."

Alas for poor, vapid humanity and its foolishness! Later on during the performance the Swami said: "My sister, the gentleman who is making love to the beautiful lady in song, is he really in love with her?"

"Oh, yes, Swami."

"But he has wronged her, and makes her sad."

"Yes," I said humbly.

"Oh, now I see," said the Swami. "He is not in love with the handsome lady, he is in love with the handsome gentleman in red with the tail—what do you call him?—the Devil." Thus that pure mind reasoned out, weighed and found wanting both the opera and the audience.

One of society's pets, a very young girl, came down between the acts to mama and said: "Mama is consumed with curiosity to know who the elegant man is in the yellow dressing gown."

IN A CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Ours was a great friendship, and I fancy the only one that remains unpublished to the world. It was purely of the spirit, absolutely apart from the material loves and hates. He spoke always of when and what and where our souls would be ultimately, where in that other realm. He never spoke of me to anyone, nor mentioned my name. It was a friendship of Spirit. It still is. He taught me much of the philosophy he preached and wrote about, how to meditate, and what a power it would be against the hurts of life; what force of purpose it would attain for the preservation of the body, for logical thought, for self-control, for ecstasy, for the attraction of others; its power for good, its knowing how to read others and their needs; not to dull the edge of your sword, to be moderate in one's consumption of food, to know what one's own body needs to make it live well; of chastity, tolerance, purity of thought and love for the world—not of one person but of everyone and of all created things.

And now, forty years later, he has released me from the long silence and has demanded and commanded certain things he wishes done. These I shall do later in book form.

How liberal he was, how understanding of others' points of view! He went to Mass with me at St. Leo's Church, the little one on Twenty-eighth Street, where all was beauty, and the old priest, Father Ducey, such an artist. There he knelt at high noon at the canon of the Mass. A ray of light falling from the stained-glass window—blue, red and gold—lit his white turban and outlined his beautiful profile against the marble walls. A great, gorgeous spot of living fire his orange robe made on the marble pavement, and the dear face was rapt in prayer. As the bell rang at the consecration and all heads were bowed in adoration of the presence of Christ on the altar, his hand touched mine, and he whispered: "It is the same God and Lord we both worship."—"Prabuddha Bharata."

USHERING IN THE NEW YEAR

The above picture of a dance attitude in the Kunbi 'Zagor' dance, has been reproduced from the New-Year Card, conveying greetings sent out by Mr. Tristao da Braganca-Cunha of Goa.

CHICAGO MAY ASK ALL CROOKS TO REGISTER

Signboard at the city limits:

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The ordinance would require that "any person convicted of the crime of robbery and burglary with a gun, forgery, obtaining money or property under false pretences, felonious assault, arson, murder, kidnapping, extortion, carrying of deadly weapons, taking or enticing any person for the purpose of obtaining ransom, or violation of any provision of any national or state law relating to the possession, sale or transportation of narcotics," report to the Police Commissioner upon arriving in Chicago, whether in transit or stopping here for business.

Origins Of The Bhakti Cult

(Continued from previous page).

stated in the Narayaniya, this cult of Hari was originally practised in Sveta Dweepa and was propagated among mankind from there, it is certainly of importance to know if this Sveta Dweepa had real existence anywhere on earth or was merely a figment of the imagination of the ancient sages. The innumerable references in both Vedic and post-Vedic literature to the division of the year into six months of sunshine and six months of darkness at Mount Meru have been accepted by almost all scholars as statements indicative of a knowledge, however vague, of Polar phenomena. The late Mr. B. G. Tilak tried to prove that these and other references disclosed not merely a positive knowledge, on the part of the Vedic sages, of Polar phenomena, but also the existence of a pre-historic home of the Aryans in the Polar regions. Whether we accept or not the soundness of Mr. Tilak's conclusions, it seems to me to be beyond question that some of the Vedic sages possessed a knowledge, whether hearsay or actual, of Circumpolar phenomena, which are so different from those with which we are familiar here.

The descriptions of Sveta Dweepa and its inhabitants given with so much detail and the tradition repeatedly recorded not only in the Mahabharata but also in the Ramayana, Bhagavata and other Puranas, of the journeys of sages like Narada, Suka, Ekata, Dvita and Trita, to the White Island lying beyond Mount Meru and the Ocean of Milk, may legitimately raise a question whether, indeed, some sages from India might not have actually travelled as far as the Arctic Sea with a view to get a glimpse of the Sun-god of the Arctic regions, who was reputed to shine continually for days and even months together. There are statements in the Upanishads (Cf Prashna 1, 9-10; Brhadaranyaka, V1, 2, 15-16) which appear to record a tradition of sages, who wished to live a life of austerity, journeying northward to regions where the light on the horizon, from a mere gloaming in the beginning, goes on increasing from days and weeks into a six-monthly period of sunshine. A phenomenon of this type is to be seen nowhere else than in the circumpolar regions, Paul Du Chaillu, the well-known traveller and author of "Land of the Midnight Sun" says that once you cross into the Arctic Circle, if you travel directly northward, without stopping, you will see the sun shining continually above the horizon all the 24 hours of the day. May it not be that in the remote past, when the Indo-Aryans were still living in Central Asia, earnest minded sages among them like Narada, Ekata, Dvita and Trita, following a hoary practice, journeyed to the northern regions of the Arctic, where there was that Most Ancient of Days, the "Purana Purusha," the "God of gods," "who lay beyond all darkness," "the great Effulgence whose image there was none in this world," "with eyes, heads and feet everywhere" and "who after going round and round rose up high in the heavens" never to set again.

POLAR TRADITIONS.

The Chhandogyopanishad (III 3, 6/7/8/9/10/11) records an even more definite tradition in this respect. After describing the movements of the sun from east to south, from south to west, from west to north, from north to east, the passage goes on to state that "the sun then rises "above" and sets "below" and when from thence he has risen upwards, he neither rises nor sets. He is alone, standing in the centre and on this there is this verse:—'Yonder he neither rises nor sets at any time, if this is not true, ye Gods, may I lose Brahman.' And, indeed, for him who thus knows this Brahmopanishad (secret doctrine of the Veda) the sun does not rise and does not set. To him there is day, once and for all."

Nothing can be more graphically explicit than this record of a phenomenon which could have been witnessed nowhere else in the world save in the Polar regions. It is also obvious from the passage that the memory of the Sun-god of the Polar regions, who, unlike his counter-part elsewhere shone perpetually, persisted through ages and was treasured up by the Vedic sages as a sacred heritage to be denied only at peril. If the descriptions of Polar phenomena left by the sages do not tally in all respects with the phenomena as they really occur, we should be prepared to make allowances for such deviations, as, after all, the authors of the Upanishads and Epics were not themselves witnesses of the phenomena but merely set down the traditions as were current in their days, traditions handed down from age to age by word of mouth and therefore liable to changes and distortions in course of time. Even as they are, the descriptions given in the Narayaniya of the strange sights witnessed by Narada and other sages on the Sveta Dweepa sound like the descriptions of the Aurora Borealis and the Arctic sunrise given by Arctic explorers like Nansen and Peary.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Compare the description in the Narayaniya which I have quoted above, with the following description of the Aurora Borealis appearing on pages 220 21 of Vol. 1 of Nansen's "Farthest North":—

"Nothing more wonderfully beautiful can exist than the Arctic night. It is dreamland, painted in the imagination's most delicate tints; it is colour etherealised. One shade melts into the other, so that you cannot tell where one ends and the other begins, and yet they are all there. No forms—it is all faint, dreamy colour music, a far away, long-drawn melody on muted strings. . . . The sky is like an enormous cupola, blue at the zenith, shading down into green, and then into lilac and violet at the edges. Over the ice-fields there are cold violet blue shadows, with lighter pink tints where a ridge here and there catches the last reflection of a vanished day. . . . Presently the Aurora Borealis shakes over the vault of heaven its veil of glittering silver, changing now to yellow, now to green, now to red. It spreads, it contracts again, in relentless change, next it breaks into waving, many-folded bands of shining silver, over which shoot billows of glittering rays; and then the glory vanishes. Presently it simmers in tongues of flame over the very zenith; and then again it shoots a bright ray up from the horizon until the whole melts away in the moonlight; and it is as though one heard the sigh of a departing spirit. Here and there are left a few waving streamers of light, vague as a foreboding—they are the dust from the Aurora's glittering cloak. But now it is growing again; new lightnings shoot up; and the endless game begins afresh. And all the time this utter stillness, impressive as the symphony of infinitude."

LOCATION OF SVETA DWEEPA.

I submit that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, we shall not be stretching the imagination too much if we surmise that at the back of descriptions of the Sveta Dweepa and the strange sights witnessed there, was a dim tradition of the journeys undertaken by sages of old to the Polar regions with a view to obtain a vision of the perpetual sun. In the Narayaniya, Sveta Dweepa is stated to lie on the northern or north-western shores of the Ocean of Milk. By this "Ocean of Milk," either the Arctic Sea as a whole or the bay lying between Finland and the mainland of Russia, which is known as the White Sea to this day, appears to be indicated. But whichever of them is the "Ocean of Milk," any one standing on the northern coastline of either Labrador, Finland, or Russia would be within the Arctic circle and therefore in a position to witness the phenomea which are peculiar only to the Arctic regions. And so, even if we are not prepared to accept Mr. Tilak's theory of a pre-Glacial Arctic Home, we should have no hesitation in admitting the possibility of the acquisition of a first hand knowledge of Polar phenomena by Vedic sages, by journeys to the northernmost parts of Russia, Finland or Labrador. Sveta Dweepa itself might have been some island nearby in the Arctic Sea.

WERE THEY HYPERBOREANS?

As regards the question whether any race of people of the extraordinary character described in the Narayaniya could have really existed at any time in the Arctic regions, it is obvious that the picture given in the Narayaniya is a highly coloured one, imagination playing riot in the absence of ascertainable facts. But, that somewhere in these regions there had lived a highly spiritual type of men, who practised a peculiar mode of worship of the Arctic Sun-god and who believed in Ahimsa, appears to be reasonably certain, for not only in Hindu scriptures but in ancient Greek literature too we find, mention of such a race. I refer to the Hyperboreans. The Encyclopedia Britannica, Chamber's Encyclopedia and Cassell's Encyclopedia give the following particulars about this ancient race. The Hyperboreans were a mythical people who were so called because they dwelt in a land which was supposed to lie in the extreme northern parts of the world. As they were the favourites of the Apollo, they enjoyed an earthly paradise, a bright sky, a perpetual spring, a fruitful land, unbroken peace and everlasting youth and health. They were distinguished for their piety and were vegetarians, no meat being eaten. The natural duration of life among them was a thousand years. Apollo, soon after his birth, spent a year among them in their land of perpetual sunshine, before his return to Delphi. This return is explained as the second birth of the god and his victory over the powers of winter. Some ethnographers have used the term Hyperboreans to designate certain people such as Tchuktchis, Ainus and Kamchadales, in the Arctic Asia and America. It would be obvious, however, from the foregoing description that here we have a people who have a very close resemblance to the dwellers in Sveta Dweepa. Like the latter the Hyperboreans were a semi-divine race who dwelt in a land situated in the extreme north of the world, a land of perpetual sunshine and everlasting youth and health. Like the inhabitants of Sveta Dweepa the Hyperboreans were distinguished for their piety and exclusive worship of one god, Apollo, who, as is admitted by all Greek scholars, was a sun-god. Like the dwellers in Sveta Dweepa the Hyperboreans were also averse to killing of animal life. Here then we have a race of people resembling in almost every respect the people described in the Narayaniya. The resemblance coud not have been accidental and I submit that it would not be drawing on the imagination too much to suggest that a people corresponding to the descriptions given in the Narayaniya and ancient Greek literature might have actually lived within the Arctic Circle, practising the mute and bloodless worship of the Sun-god, the god above all gods, the god of perpetual sunshine, everlasting youth, and happiness, the immortal god who lay hidden beyond the darkness of the long Arctic night and who put in his appearace annually, after vanquishing the powers of darkness, evil and death which had momentarily triumphed during the winter. The description of the worship of such a god as "Ekantika" or "solitary" or "exclusive" would be most appropriate. Appropriate also would be the designation of the Sun-god of the Arctic regions as "Narayana," for the latter term etymologically means "one who dwells in water," by "water" being meant the primeval sea of darkness in which Aditya, the sun-god, lay hidden before his re-birth at the close of the year, as stated in the Vedic creation hymns like Nasadiya, Aghamarshana and so on.

LOSS OF ARCTIC PARADISE.

After the migration of the Indo-Aryans southward into Asia and then eastward into India, the traditions based on life within the Arctic Circle appear to have grown dimmer and dimmer. But when some stray sages like Narada, Ekata and others, remembering the hoary tradition of an Arctic paradise, undertook journeys to the Polar regions and came in contract with the sun-worshippers still living there and learnt from them their peculiar mode of worship, these sages on their return became, zealous propagandists of the new cult—or rather the old cult the knowledge of which had been lost during the migrations of the race from the Polar to the tropical regions. The Satvatas were probably the first tribe among the Indo-Aryans readily to adopt and assimilate the new cult and Krishna Vasudeva of the same tribe the first to collate the tenets of the cult and to give them a clear and definite shape in the work which has come to be known as the Bhagavad Geeta.

Every student of the Geeta knows that its author attaches to terms like "Vedanta", "Sanknya", "Yoga", "Sannyasa", and "Karma", significances quite different from those with which we are familiar since the days of Patanjali, Gaudapada, Shankaracharya and Iswara Krishna. What particular doctrine the Geeta expounds has also been a matter of much speculation and keen controversy, which persist to this day. But if we once grasp the fact that at the remote background of the teachings of the Geeta there was the cult of the exclusive Sun-god of the Arctic regions, our understanding of the theme of the Geeta becomes easier and clearer. The Geeta teaches the same exclusive worship of the one "God of gods", whom in ancient days the Aryan people worshipped in the Polar regions before their dispersal and whom remnants of the same people, like the Hyperboreans and denizens of Sveta Dweepa, continued to worship even after the submergence and loss of the Arctic Home of the race. It is only with such a background as this for the Bhagavad Geeta shall we be able to grasp the true origins and significance of the Ekantika Bhakti cult inculcated in it.

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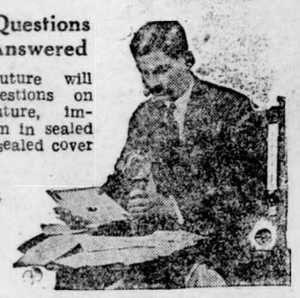

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Sunday Edition

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SENSATIONAL COLOUR BAR REVELATIONS

WILL INDIAN SUCCEED?

Speculation Rife Regarding Next Commerce Member

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Now that the Law and Finance Memberships of the Government of India have been alloted to new incumbents, speculation has started regarding the successor to Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member. Not only by the convention which has been growing since the appointment of Sir Atul Chatterjee but the legal requirements necessitate the appointment going to an Indian who has been in the service of the Crown for at least ten years.

This naturally means that some Indian Official in high position in the Government of India and in the provincial Governments would be considered as the servants of Crown" in the sense in which, probably it is implied under the act. The choice really would lie between the Indian members of Indian Civil Service.

There are very few Indians holding senior ranks to justify their names being seriously considered. For the present therefore, speculation brackets the names of Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary, Government of India and Jadish Prasad, Executive Councillor, U. P. Government for promotion to the Central Cabinet.

Mr. Bajpai is next to Sir Lancelot Graham, Senior-most Secretary to Government of India and has long experience of work in the Assembly which in these days is of special asset to the Cabinet members. He is known as a very capable official and a good Parliamentarian and now that Sir James Grigg has been appointed as Finance Member at the age of 43, Mr. Bajpai's age which would be about 45 when Sir Joseph Bhore retires should not be a consideration against his selection.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad is also of the I.C.S., though he has resigned before his present appointment and the fact that he is already an Executive Councillor would naturally give him good chance for a consideration for the post.

BUDGET ON FEB. 27

NEW DELHI, January 13.

It is understood that the Government of India has proposed to the presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, that as February 28 and March 1 are holidays, the Central Budget, should be presented to the Indian Legislature on February 27.

The proposal is likely to be accepted.--A P.

NO ACTION UNDER TARIFF BILL YET

NEW DELHI, Jan, 13

It is understood that the Government of India's programme regarding the enactment of the Tariff Bill before February 20 will be unaffected by any representation which the Japanese Government may like to make in respect of certain specific duties.

So far no representation has been received.

The Government of India can, whenever it is convinced by the Japanese Government that the lower duty is justified, act accordingly even after the tariff bill becomes law—A P

The Maharaja of Alwar, who arrived in India last Monday, was seen off at the Victoria Station, London, by the Maharaja of Burdwan.

FUTURE OF MAHARAJA MILL

Agents Submit Scheme To Depositors And Shareholders For Running It Economically

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Jan. 12.

Due to the initiative of Mr Manilal Nanavati, Chairman of the shareholders and creditors of the Maharaja Mill, there are hopes of a settlement.

The Agents put forward a scheme for the continuation of the Mill before the meeting of the creditors and shareholders held on the 11th instant. The scheme devalues the share of 1000 Rs. to Rs. 200 and the depositors, who want to be paid in cash, are to be given one-fourth of their deposits, while those who want to continue will be given debentures of half the value and noncumulative preferential shares of one-fourth value, the remaining one-fourth to be cancelled.

10-YEAR DEBENTURES.

The debentures will be for a period of ten years and the interest will be 3 per cent for the first three years, 4 per cent for next 2 years and 4½ per cent for the last five years. The Agents have agreed to take Rs. 500 as a monthly honorarium till the debentures are fully paid, instead of taking the commission. Two members of the board of directors will be represented from the debenture holders.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SCHEMES.

After prolonged discussions, a committee of 11 members was appointed, with a president and two secretaries, to discuss the scheme and report on it in the 17th instant. Meanwhile, better schemes will be given preference, if any forthcoming.

The facts and figures put before the meeting regarding the financial position of the mill show that if the company goes into voluntary liquidation, then at the most, six annas in a rupee may be obtained. According to the list submitted by Agents, the amount of deposits come to about Rs. 25,05,000 (including current account), and Rs. 7,32,500 due from the Maharani Mill, other dues Rs. 1,17,000 etc. The total loss for the last year is estimated at about 6 lakhs of rupees.

TRADES DISPUTE LEGISLATION

Member Tables Motion In Baroda Council

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BARODA, January 12.

Rajratna Vidyashankar Karunashankar Acharya, an elected member of the Baroda Legislative Assembly, representing Patan division, has tabled a motion requesting the State authorities to introduce Trade Disputes legislation in one form or another to maintain peace progress and prosperity in industry and to put an end to the diversity of opinion between labour and capital.

In explaining the reasons for the introduction of such a motion in the State, he refers to the strikers and clashes between the millowners and millworkers.

It is suggested here that if legislation comes in force, a clause is essential to expediate the settlement, because delay in it is a loss not only to the parties concerned but to the public and the State in general.

The members of the Council, official as well as non-official, will do their best to expedite it.

Mr. Devidas Shah has tabled a motion congratulating His Highness on his successful and glorious mission in America, and the position conferred on him at the World Fellowship of Faiths.

Mr. Govindji Chunalal, a Harijan member from Navsari puts forward a suggestion to inscribe Sayaji Year, from the date of accession of the Gaekwar of Baroda, on tablets of Government buildings as well as on all official correspondence.

BARODA HARIJAN NIGHT SCHOOL

Swiss Women Tourists Visit Institution

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 12.

On the 7th and 11th instant Mrs. Boari and Miss Schill from Switzerland visited the Harijan quarters in Baroda. They inspected the spinning classes and were pleased to see youngsters spinning. They took a few samples of yarn to show them to people in Europe. They also visited the two Harijan Night Schools. They were also impressed with the cleanliness of the quarters.

Sjt. Abbass Saheb, the President of the Praja Mandal and other workers accompanied them.

C. P. And Berar Employers' Conference

AMRAOTI, Jan. 13.

It is understood that C.P. and Berar Factory-Owners' conference will be held here on March 10, and 11, 1934, under the presidentship of Seth Ghansshamdasji D. Birla. Arrangements for the conference are in progress.—United Press.

COLDEST FOR THIRTY YEARS

Bombay Down To 53 And Varsova Records 47!

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

For the third time during the last hundred years, has the barometer at the Colaba Observatory, registered temperature below 54 degrees. This morning it was 53.7 degrees, which is 13 deg. below normal.

In February 1847 Colaba registered 53.3 degrees and then in February 1929 after a lapse of 82 years, it registered 53.2 degrees, which is the lowest on record for Bombay.

In some of the Suburbs, however, this record was badly beaten this morning, the temperature varying between 51 to 52 degrees except in Varsova, where it was as low as 47 degrees.

Dr. Roy, the Meteorologist in-Charge of the Colaba Observatory expects that the temperature will sink further as the depression, which has formed over Central India passes eastwards.

COLD WAVE TO EXTEND

POONA, Jan. 13.

Yesterday's depression has moved rapidly eastwards, and lies this morning over north Bengal.

It has caused nearly general rain in Assam and Bihar and local rain in North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces and in the Punjab Hills. A few falls also are reported from south-east Madras.

Temperature remains markedly below normal in and around the north-west India, the night temperature being about 15 deg. Fahreinheit below normal in Rajputana, west Central India, Gujerat and Sind.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching North-West Frontier Province and the temperature has begun to rise in Baluchistan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Nayadumka one and a half inches; Hazaribagh, Daltonganj one; Sibsagar, Darbhanga, Gaya, Bogra a half; Tezpur, Shillong, Patna, Mymensingh and Dinajpur a quarter; Bareilley Dehra Dun one; Roorkee, Bahraich a half; Meerut a quarter; Simla one; Dharampore a half Ambala a quarter.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will continue locally in Bengal and Assam and will extend in north Burma. Temperature will continue low in plains of North-west India and the cold wave will extend eastwards through United Provinces to north-east India and southwards through the Central parts of the country to Deccan.—A.P. ter.

MORE CASES OF GAS POISONING

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

Four cases of gas-poisoning occurred last night involving a family of husband, wife and two children.

It is stated that as cold wind was blowing all through last night, the family slept in a room with all the windows tightly closed and a coal 'segree' burning near the beds. In the early hours of the morning the father felt giddy, opened the door, and suddenly dropped to groun unconscious.

His groans attracted the neighbours who found one of the children dead and the others unconscious. The three were immediately removed to the hospital where they are recovering.—A. P.

Indian Graduate Humiliated?

No Admission To Hotels And Cinemas

Gaya Prasad Gives Notice Of Question

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, January 13.

Information will be sought in the next session of the Assembly by Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, M.L.A., whether Mr. A. I. Qureshi, Graduate of the London University, who had letters of introduction from Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, to the Earl of Clarendon and General Smuts, was not allowed to land in Durban, till he had submitted to restrictions imposed on coloured people.

Whether Mr. Qureshi was prohibited from journeying in trains save in compartments specially reserved for coloured persons,

And whether he was refused admission to cinemas, hotels restaurants and carefully segregated from Europeans.

SALUTE UNION JACK!

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh will also ask whether it is a fact that military authorities had issued notices to a number of citizens, of Midnapur, directing them to be present at the Dak Bungalow and welcome the Royal Garhwali soldiers to the town and salute the Union Jack.

And whether citizens were molested if in answer to questions put to them by soldiers, they stated that they were for the Congress.

NILA NAGINI TO HAVE HER SON

Calcutta Magistrate Issues Production Warrant To S. P. Ahmedabad

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

On an application in chambers by Inspector Mulcahy of C.I.D., on behalf of Miss Nila Cram Cook (Nila Nagini Devi) the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued a production warrant, addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, to send to Calcutta under escort her six-year-old son, Serios, who is at present studying in a school at Ahmedabad.

Miss Cram Cook was not present in the Court.

It is understood that on the arrival of the child in Calcutta, Miss Cram Cook along with the boy will be sent to America.—A.P.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO STANDING CROPS

Sequel To Passing Of Cold Wave In Sind

Reports of considerable damage to standing crops of cotton and oil seeds have been received, from throughout Sind, owing to the intense cold.

Sakkrand (?) reports continuous falling of frost for the last 36 hours.--A. P.

FORECAST OF RAIN & SNOW FALLS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Meteorological forecast of the probable character of the weather states that the winter rainfall and snowfall (combined) in North West India comprising Western Himalaya, U. P., Punjab, N. W. F. P., Sind, Rajputana and Gujrat from January to March will be below the average.—A. P.

KHADI ALONE CAN SAVE MASSES

Millowners Condemned For Short Sighted Policy

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 13.

A public meeting held last evening signalled the inauguration of the constructive campaign started by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Mrs. Jankidevi Bajaj exhorted the ladies in particular to use Khaddar and Mrs. Taraben Mashruwala of Akola appealed to every one to contribute his or her mite to make the Khadi movement a success.

Mr. Surendra of Sabarmati Ashram, Mr. Gopal Rao and Mr. Dharmadhikari both of the Wardha Ashram condemned, Bombay-Lancashire and Indo-Japanese Pact.

Mr. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi also addressed the meeting.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj expressed regret for being unable to work for the last so many months for reason of health. He attributed the failure of their programme to short sightedness of the Indian Millowners, and because of a selfish game that they now playing. He called the pacts with Lancashire and Japan as a clever design for defeating national end.

Mr. Bajaj further remarked that the cotton grower could be helped in various other ways than by entering into any pact with Japan. He said that Khaddar alone could ameliorate the conditions of the masses.

A committee was formed with Mr. Chhote Lal of Satyagraha Ashram as its Secretary. Messrs. Bhagwanji, Mohanlal, Chaturvedi, Baba Saheb Deshmuk and other provincial leaders and workers attended the meeting. Swami Anand with Bombay lady workers and Mahant Sitaram Shastri of Nasik were aso present.

Mr. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, in spite of bad health came to see Mr. Bajaj.

The party numbering 26 including Mrs. Jankidev Bajaj have been divided into 6 batches for touring the province.—United Press.

G. I. P. OFFICIAL SUED

Incident At Agra Cantonment Station

AGRA, Jan. 13.

An interesting case in which Pt. Maharaj Kishan Dar a respectable contractor and businessman of Agra is prosecuting the G. I. P. Railway and Mr. M. A. Gallaghar Assistant Station Master, Agra Cantonment, came up before the Senior Munsiff, Agra yesterday.

It is alleged on behalf of the plaintiff Mr. Dar that on March 18 last he had a second class ticket from Raja Mandi to Jhansi by mail and had taken his seat in a second class compartment of the Punjab Mail; that at Agra Cantonment he went out to purchase some newspaper from the Bookstall, but when on his return he began entering his compartment Mr. Gallaghar defendant No. 2 kept him back with his hands and restrained his entrance into it and allowed 2 Anglo-Indians to get in; that in spite of the fact that Mr. Gallaghar knew of the plaintiff's seat in the said compartment and in spite of all protests on plaintiff's behalf he orders a porter to take out the plaintiff's luggage forcibly and rudely told the plaintiff, "I don't care who you are."

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

As the mail was to start immediately the plaintiff had to run about in a perplexed state of mind that he could ultimately get into an over-crowded compartment. The plaintiff has claimed Rs. 100 only as damages for his mental worry, humiliation, physical discomfort and insult only for the sake of principle.

THE DEFENCE.

On behalf of the G. I. P. Railway defendant (1) it is contented that the Railway Company cannot be held liable for any tortious act, if committed at all, by the defendant (2) and that the Railway Company has unnecessarily been impleaded as a defendant.

On behalf of Mr. Gallaghar, it is understood that the plaintiff had no luggage in the compartment; that the plaintiff was seeking to enter the compratment at Agra Cantonment when he had been informed by defendant (2) that the seat had already been occupied or reserved and there was no accommodation; that the plaintiff was accommodated in another second class compartment having sufficient accommodation that the plaintiff is not entitled to claim any damages.

Mr. B. K. Dar and P. N. Raina are appearing for the plaintiff, Messrs. T. N. Sherry and Avadh Narain for defendant (1) and Mr. E. J. Vas Advocate of Bombay for defendant (2)—United Press.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE OPEN TO ALL CLASSES

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

A Government notification states that the Rajkumar College, Raipur, which was hitherto open to the sons and relations of Ruling Chiefs and Zamindars only, has now been thrown open to boys of other classes also, the number not to exceed ten at any one time.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCH FOR MISSING RIFLES

AGARTALA, Jan. 13.

Two rifles belonging to the Forest Petrol Staff are reported to have been missing from the Tahsil Cutchery of Ishanchandranagar about 7 miles from Agartala. It appears the rifles were stolen just after nightfall on Thursday last. Vigorous police enquiry is going on. No arrest is reported to have been made so far in this connection.—United Press.

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